

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN
AND
THE CRISPIN FAMILY

★
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William Frost Crispin

A BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN OF THE BRITISH NAVY,

TOGETHER WITH

PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF MANY OF HIS DESCENDANTS

AND OF

REPRESENTATIVES OF SOME FAMILIES OF ENGLISH CRISPINS;

ALSO

AN HISTORICAL RESEARCH CONCERNING THE REMOTE ANCESTRY
OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CRISPINS

AND A

TRACING OF THE NAME, CRISPIN, FROM 361 B. C. TO THE PRESENT,
INCLUDING GENEALOGIES OF THE CRISPIN FAMILIES, AND
SOME ACCOUNT OF RELATED FAMILIES—THE
PENNS, THE HOLMES, THE MASON;

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A SECTION ON GENEALOGY AND ANCESTRY.

BY REV. WILLIAM FROST CRISPIN.

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"And what more precious testimonial can you have than that which provides for the transmission of the history of your ancestors, yourself and family, to future generations? And how consoling the thought, that when you shall have been gathered to your fathers, this history shall live through all coming time as a precious inheritance to your descendants! This is a trust which Providence has confided to your care; and who so dead to sympathy and affection, to kindred and country, that would not preserve the records of his ancestors, the place of his birth, the home of his childhood, and the sacred spot where repose the loved and departed ones of earth."

—MARSHALL P. WILDER.

CREDIT GIVEN.

I have consulted the following books, from most of which I have made copious extracts in the preparation of this work:

Freeman's Norman Conquest.

Hough's Captain William Crispin.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, London, Eng., 1832.

Janney's Life of Wm. Penn.

Goodrich's History of All Nations.

Appleton's American Cyclopedia.

Manuscripts, by Samuel C. Willits.

Hazard's Annals.

National Cyclopedia.

Gibbon's Decline and Fall of Rome.

Chamber's Pictorial History of England.

Ridpath's School History of the U. S.

Barnes's School History of the U. S.

McMaster's History of the U. S.

"Beati Lanfranci," by Dr. Giles.

Also Memoranda, by Thomas Holme Crispin.

"The Hart Family," by Gen. W. W. H. Davis.



W. F. Crispin.



DEDICATION.

To all who have assisted me in the preparation of this book by procuring materials or by directing me to sources of information, or both, or who have in any other way been promoters of the enterprise—to them is inscribed this work and among them are several who deserve special mention, namely:

The Late Daniel Sutter, Mt. Holly, N. J.

Oliver Hough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. Geo. S. Clark, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. J. A. Lippincott, DD. LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dryden Crispin, Adel, Ia.

Mrs. Thamson H. Wilson, Earlham, Ia.

Mrs. Mary A. (Crispin) Bassett, Sharptown, N. J.

Samuel W. Levis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Thomas Butler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Abel Crispin Haines, M.D., Columbus, O.

M. Jackson Crispin, New York City.

Hon. J. B. Crispin, Salem, N. J.

Harry Acton Crispin, Salem, N. J.

Anne S. Crispin, of England, but now sojourning in the U. S.

Mrs. M. Crispin, Cambridge, England.

Miss Theodora H. Crispin, London, England.

Isaac M. Mason, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Louisa Shoemaker, Modesto, Cal.

Mrs. Sarah C. Terrell, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Mrs. Wm. Granger, Hudson, N. Y.

THE AUTHOR.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. In the genealogical tables in this book the *black-faced* type is used to indicate the *children* of the *parents* who form the *leading topic* under consideration; and by noting the *number* of children of the family and tracing down the page or pages, tho sometimes widely separated, yet all will be easily found.

2. The *small numerals*, ¹, ², ³, ⁴, etc., up to ¹⁰, placed a little above and to the right of a *name*, denote the *generation* to which that individual belongs, counting from Capt. William Crispin of the British Navy; or if the Mason family, counting from ——— Mason, founder of that branch of Masons in the U. S.

3. The *small numerals*, placed a little above and to the right of figures *numbering the members* of a family, are used to indicate, respectively, the children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc., etc., of the parents who form the *leading topic* under consideration.

4. If the *first* child of a family is known to have married, we state that fact and give descendants, where known, to the last generation, before considering the *second* child, which is then treated like the first, and so on to the last member of the family, *except* where we say: "See Records," referring to a succeeding chapter.

5. In some cases the several children of a family are specified as "No. 4," "No. 7," "No. 10," etc., to show that they have been mentioned in a previous chapter, but are now under more extended treatment; and where two sets of children are so treated in the same chapter, the *different generations* to which they belong are pointed out by the *small numerals*, thus: No. 1⁵, No. 1⁶.

6. Dates, as to *days* of the month are given as originally recorded, whether O. S. or N. S. New Style began 1753. But to avoid confusion we give *names* of the *months* instead of the *numbers*, for all dates prior to 1753, when the year began March 25 and March was called 1st mo. But for 1753 and after, we use the *numbers* instead of the *names* of the month in giving genealogies.

7. Abbreviations: ac. account; b. born; d. died; s. son; dau. daughter; m. married; mo. month; mvd. or rem. moved or removed; MS. manuscript; unnm. unmarried; res. resides, resided or residence; s. p., sine prole, without issue; p. or pp., page or pages; w. wife; interm. intermarried.

8. Why was the publication of the Crispin book not withheld until more complete records were secured? We answer: (1) A half loaf is better than no bread; (2) the MS. we have has cost us much time, labor and expense and in its MS. form is liable to be destroyed; (3) tho not old, yet the writer is traveling where the shadows lengthen and the night cometh when he cannot work; and (4) it would probably require another twenty years to make anything like a complete record!

9. Why are some families omitted? Several families or parts of families are not recorded or their records are incomplete, (1) because there was lack of knowledge as to where the records could be found; (2) lack of co-operation on the part of some who should have aided the enterprise; (3) lack of funds to prosecute the search, and (4) one branch lost its records by fire, and (5) the parents of another died when children were young and they became scattered and cannot trace their origin.

W. F. C.

INTRODUCTION.

In the preparation of this book the author has aimed to make it somewhat more than a mere genealogical record of the family. He has tried to combine genealogy, biography, history and ancestry with photography, and the engraver's art, in such a manner as to make it more readable, interesting and instructive than such books usually are. Then he has striven, in the article on Genealogy and Ancestry, to inculcate correct ideas as to the right uses of genealogy and the value of a good ancestry and thus to inspire to the nobler ambitions of life—not war and bloodshed to which the worthies of the name have devoted so much attention in the past—but to all those nobler pursuits which make for the Christian advancement of the family and the race.

We have aimed to be as impartial in printing portraits, sketches, etc., as the circumstances would permit. But we have had to depend largely upon availability and have omitted considerable that we desired, because not available. Then we realize that while we have tried to select those who had made some worthy record or who belonged to one of the various callings which we wisht to represent, yet many whose portraits and sketches do not appear are as worthy and deserving of a place as some who do. We desired to represent as many of the departed men and women and as many different callings as we could; hence we introduce to our readers, not only forefathers and foremothers, but the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the student, the legislator, the politician, the teacher and the preacher of our own time, and we have also honored the clan Crispin and the book by presenting two members of that greatest woman's organization and reform movement which the world has ever had—the W. C. T. U.

In a work of this sort, errors are inevitable. Informants differ, not infrequently, as to dates, spellings, etc.; and then, too, it is so easy in copying and recopying, as must often be done, to change dates, unless great care is taken. We have aimed at accuracy but do not hope to have attained it in all cases.

If the reader will think of the great amount of time consumed, the "oceans" of letters written, the postage and other expenses incurred, during the past 20 years, the painstaking toil in preparing the manuscript, and the care, anxiety and expense, in time and money, incurred from publishing, and then think of the limited number of purchasers the book can have, he will be glad the burden did not fall on him and he will not yearn for the financial benefits accruing from the enterprise.

The book, such as it is, with its necessary defects, and limitations, but with its claim for considerate judgment and a kind welcome to the homes of our patrons, we send it forth in the spirit of friendship and good-will and trust that it may be received in the same fraternal manner in the many homes where it enters; and that at least some measure of blessing may attend it. It has been a *labor of love*, but withal one which has afforded us, in our leisure moments, a source of entertainment and instruction.

At this point we suggest that it might be well for the clan Crispin to organize a Correspondence Bureau with a view to promote their best interests and to secure more complete records of the Crispins of this country and of England.

W. F. C.

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PART I.

Captain William Crispin—His Birth, Education and Parentage—Sir William Penn and Captain Crispin Marry Sisters and Live at Kinsale—Crispin's Naval Exploits—Is a Leader Against Cromwell—Is a Man of Mark and Versatile—His Marriages, First and Second—His Eleven Children—Grant of Pennsylvania Lands to William Penn by Charles II.—Crispin Appointed Penn's Surveyor, also Commissioner and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania—His Embarkation for America—His Death and Burial on the Island of Barbados—Penn's Portrait and Sketch—His Letter to Markham.

OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN'S boyhood, education and parentage, we have no records, but his marriage, which occurred about 1650, to Miss Anne Jasper, daughter of John Jasper, and sister of Margaret Jasper (wife of Vice-Admiral Sir William Penn and mother of William Penn, the Quaker, who was founder of the Province of Pennsylvania), is confirmed by his great-grandson, William Crispin, in an article which we publish elsewhere in this book, written in 1792, in which he adds:

"William Crispin was a soldier under Cromwell and rose to be Captain of the Guard; he went to sea with Admiral Penn and was engaged in operations in the West Indies and was in command of the ship *Laurel*. He was at the attack on Hispaniola, which failed in consequence of a lack of proper co-operation of the land forces under General Venables. Penn then with his fleet attacked Jamaica. On that occasion, St. Jago being bombarded, Captain Crispin fired the first and third shots, the last one bringing down the flagstaff." This event was held by tradition as the origin of the three "balls" in the Pennsylvania coat of arms, but the College of Heraldry declares them to be three "plates."

T. S. Arthur said of the mother of William Penn, the Quaker: "Her character is another proof of the rule that the mothers of great men are women of superior mold," and since it is the general verdict of history to attribute to the mothers of men of mark and goodness of heart, the innate and molding influence which dominated their lives, we may safely concede the justness of Mr. Arthur's claim, that it was the Jasper "blood" and influence which shaped Penn's course in life. What, other than "blood" that "tells" and "mothers of superior mold", could have led the son of Admiral Sir William Penn to forsake the offer of wealth, high position, political preferment and great public favor, to follow the dictates of his conscience and to espouse a most unpopular cause which led to neither emolument, public favor, nor self-indulgence, and which, it was inevitable, would

incur for him the disfavor of his father and friends and bring upon him disrepute and persecution? And, if it be true that the Jasper blood is superior, are not the Crispins the beneficiaries of this influence since through Anne Jasper, the sister of Margaret, they are its inheritors? Perhaps the present generation is too far removed from this source of virtue for it to have any very marked influence, and yet the poet tells us:

"The slightest wave of influence set in motion
Extends and widens to the eternal shore."

Gen. W. W. H. Davis, in an address made at the Bucks County Bi-Centennial, September 1, 1882, said: "William Penn became a Quaker because Margaret Jasper was his mother. Between him and his mother there existed the deepest affection and sympathy. On her knee he had learned of the great suffering of her people for conscience's sake. Later she interposed in his behalf and wacht him with fond care, and when turned out of doors by his father, she supported him. In his young heart he felt with all the warmth, zeal and earnestness of child-time, the un-Christ-like persecutions of Christians in His name."

SIR WILLIAM PENN AND CAPTAIN CRISPIN—THEY MARRY SISTERS.

The father of William Penn, the "Friend," is known in history as Vice-Admiral Sir William Penn, a distinguished commander in the British navy during the wars of the Commonwealth and in the reign of Charles the II., than whom perhaps no soldier has had more rapid* promotions, nor a more brilliant career. An inscription on the monument erected to Sir William Penn's memory, in the city of Bristol, England, gives a succinct account of his rapid promotions and brilliant career.

Sir William Penn was born in 1621, at Bristol, England, and married in early life, Margaret, daughter of John Jasper, said by one authority to have been a Dutch merchant of Rotterdam and by another an Englishman. The children of this union were:

1. **William Penn**, b. 8 mo.† (October) 14, 1644.
2. **A son** who survived the father only three years.
3. **A daughter.**

In the year 1656 Admiral Penn removed with his family to Ireland, where he held valuable estates.‡

A FEW OF CAPTAIN CRISPIN'S NAVAL EXPLOITS.

We learn that in 1652 Captain William Crispin commanded the "Hope" in the Commonwealth's service, and a letter from William Crispin, while in command of the "Hope," to J. Turner, dated November 19, 1652, shows that

*See Janney's *Life of Penn*, p. 85.

†Prior to 1753 the year began the 25th of March. October was then what its name implies—the eighth month, but now it is the tenth. The Friends then called March the first month.

‡Memoirs of Sir William Penn by Granville Penn, ii. 233 and Janney's, pp. 22, 23.

Crispin had been in the service of the state for at least ten years prior to 1652, for the letter says that "he [Crispin] mustered Captain Lawson's men on the 'Fairfax' and found more landmen and boys than upon any of the state's ships for the last ten years."

In May, 1653, an expedition was sent against the Dutch, under Colonels Richard Deane and George Monk, generals and admirals of Parliament. The fleet sent out consisted of three squadrons. In this expedition Captain Crispin commanded the "Assistance" frigate, 180 men and 40 guns, in Admiral Penn's squadron. This fleet (three squadrons) captured or destroyed between twenty and thirty Dutch ships of war, took 1350 prisoners and pursued the Dutch to their own harbors. "On one occasion in an engagement in 1653, when Captain William Crispin was in command of the Assistance (180 men and 40 guns) the ship was blown to pieces but the captain and men were all saved."

In 1654 Oliver Cromwell, Protector, sent an expedition against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies, which was dispatcht* secretly because England was at peace with Spain. A fleet of 38 ships was sent, under Admiral Penn, with General Venables in command of the land forces. The fleet was divided into three squadrons—one directly under Penn, one under Vice-Admiral Goodson, and one under Admiral Dakins. Captain William Crispin commanded the "Laurel" (160 seamen, 30 soldiers and 40 guns), belonging to Penn's squadron. Fifteen ships, some from each squadron, under Rear Admiral Dakins, sailed from Spithead December 20, 1654. The expedition arrived in sight of Barbados January 29, 1654/5, and the leaders decided to first attack Hispaniola and the fleet left Barbados March 31, 1655. Some days of fighting resulted in failure, and it was then decided to attack Jamaica and the fleet sailed for that island May 4, 1655, and on the 10th anchored in Jamaica harbor, except Captain Crispin's ship, the "Laurel," which cruised outside. The attack was promptly made and the Spaniards formally surrendered on the 17th, they having made little opposition.

A few days after the surrender of Jamaica, on account of the scarcity of provisions, it was decided that part of the fleet should return to England, that three of the ships go to New England to procure supplies, and fifteen remain at Jamaica. Penn went with his own ship leaving Vice-Admiral Goodson in command at Jamaica. And Captain William Crispin, Richard Wadeson and Thomas Broughton were appointed to take charge of supplying the English forces, and were called by the home authorities "Commissioners for Supplying Jamaica." That Captain Crispin returned to England early in the following spring is evidenced by the fact that the *Calendar of State Papers* has a letter from him to Colonel John Clarke and Mr. Hopkins, dated London, April 24, 1656.

*For some abbreviated spellings, as tho, altho, thru, dismist, wacht, enuf, etc., we follow the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

CRISPIN BECOMES ACTING REAR-ADMIRAL.

The claim has been made and put in circulation that Captain Crispin was Rear-Admiral under Admiral Penn and the fact that the journal of the expedition (as quoted by Granville Penn in his "Memoirs of Admiral Penn") says: "Some of the captains express their desire to go home, notwithstanding their vessels remained, viz: Rear-Admiral Captain Crispin (of the Laurel), C. Newberry and C. Story," gives strong ground for such claim, but other authorities omit any mention of the title of Rear-Admiral as belonging to Captain Crispin, and we have declined to accord him the title without being in possession of ample testimony to support the contention.

We have, however, this record of what transpired when Admiral Penn, with part of the fleet, returned to England after the capture of Jamaica, which made some change in the official roster necessary, namely, "The Rear-Admiral then acted in Goodson's place as Vice-Admiral and Crispin became Acting Rear-Admiral." Captain Crispin then remained with his vessel, notwithstanding his desire to return home, and this is elsewhere so stated.

CRISPIN A LEADER AGAINST CROMWELL.

On returning to England from the Jamaica expedition, with the accompanying part of the fleet, Admiral Penn arrived at Spithead August 31, 1655, and he and General Venables were committed soon after to the Tower because Cromwell knew them to be in favor of the Prince of Wales, tho the ostensible reason assigned was that they had disobeyed orders by returning from the West Indies. And altho Penn was soon releast he was dismiss from the service by the Protector and he retired to his Irish estates. Many of the leading men in the navy and their adherents found cause for dissatisfaction with Cromwell's course in fostering the ascendancy of the army over the navy and especially in his removal of tried and experienced naval officers, or in placing his land officers, whom he had made "admirals and generals-at-sea," over their heads, in the service. Most of the chief naval officers had taken little or no part in the internal dissensions at home but instead had been fighting the common enemy of their nation and as they had borne the hardships of foreign wars, such treatment did not incline them to sympathize with Cromwell and his followers. Some of them were, by birth and education, royalists and had seen service in the navy before the conflict between Parliament and King began. Penn was among these and was dismiss. Crispin was not dismiss but "when the naval party began to plan against the Protector's government and in favor of the King he* was among the leaders of the movement." Granville Penn, in his "Memoirs of Admiral Penn," shows that the naval party laid the foundation for the Restoration, which was afterwards accomplished by General Monk. The naval party had been gradually forming for some time. Hume,

*See Hough's "Captain Crispin."

the historian, says: "Many of the inferiors, as well as the leaders in the West Indies expedition, were inclined to the King, and that when Spain declared war against England on account of the violation of treaty by sending out this same expedition, several sea officers, entertaining scruples against this war, threw up their commissions." Crispin was one of these, and they, together with the officers Cromwell had dismissed, and their adherents yet in the service, formed the nucleus of the naval party which took part in the succeeding events. Several meetings follow in which Crispin figures somewhat conspicuously. "Several of their meeting-places were broken up, their arms seized and twenty of them captured . . . and the conspiracy came to naught, but the naval party kept up their secret meetings in connection with other royalists. Whether Crispin took part in the later conspiracies, or not, is not known."

PENN AND CRISPIN LIVE AT KINSALE.

We quote from Hough: "In 1660, after the Restoration, Penn, who took an important part in the final acts of that event, was Knighted and made Commissioner of the Admiralty and Governor of the town and fort of Kinsale. Admiral Penn was living at that time on his estates in County Cork, which were not far from Kinsale, and this probably drew his kinsman, Crispin, to that place. Crispin probably assisted Penn at this time, and no doubt came in for a share of the royal favor; he may have obtained a magistracy or judicial office of some kind in County Cork, as the Admiral's son [William Penn, Proprietary], afterwards wrote that Crispin was 'skilled in court-keeping.' He [Crispin] lived in Kinsale about twenty years." . . . "In the Marquis of Ormonde's papers is a letter from William Crispin dated at Kinsale December 12, 1665, the last record of him there until his appointment to Pennsylvania. If he ever joined the Society of Friends he may have done so while at Kinsale, for the Friends were quite numerous in County Cork, and many of the Commonwealth's soldiers there had adopted their tenets. It is supposed however that he was not a Friend."

Admiral Penn was possessed of ample estates and was ambitious for his son William's worldly advancement and to that end gave him a liberal education. But when his son became "awakened to a holy life" and joined the Society of Friends, then called in derision, "Quakers," the father was grieved and failing in persuasion, and other means, to dissuade his son from his religious course back to the worldly career he had marked out for him,* "he resorted to blows and drove his son from his house." But being a man of naturally kind feelings, the father at length relented, and young William's mother interceded and obtained the father's forgiveness. And on nearing the close of life the father expressed himself to his son thus: "Son William, I am weary of the world! I would not live over my days again if I could command them with a wish; for the snares of life are greater than the fears

*See Janney's *Life of William Penn*, pp. 24 and 84.

of death," etc., etc. Thus, this great man whose worldly career had been so brilliant and upon whom honors were showered all thru life, and ample wealth at his command, found no solace at life's close in all his wealth and brilliant achievements! And he said to his son: "*Let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience. It is that which is the sting, both of life and death.*" And yet, dear reader, even in this boasted Christian age, more than two centuries later, the average man is in hot haste for wealth or political preferment and almost forgets that he has a "conscience," or that there is a God who will hold him to a strict account for the "deeds done in the body," and who "*will by no means clear the guilty.*"

CRISPIN A MAN OF MARK.

A contributor* to the Pennsylvania Magazine in 1898 says: "Altho Captain William Crispin never arrived in Pennsylvania, the importance of the office, in that Province, to which he was appointed, and others he was intended to fill, as well as his relationship to the Proprietary, make his career a matter of interest in early Colonial history; and the part he took in affairs abroad during the time of England's Commonwealth, and in the events which led to the Restoration of King Charles II., also make him a person of some mark among the characters of that period." This writer also says: "We have evidence that William Crispin had been following the sea for many years before he became an officer in the Commonwealth's Navy," and further that "William Crispin appears to have been born about 1610, the place and exact date of his birth are uncertain." The first mention of his name in public documents was in the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series* (March 3, 1634/5), where he is spoken of as Master of "The Adventure."

CAPTAIN CRISPIN A VERSATILE MAN.

Captain Crispin appears to have been quite versatile, easily turning from one occupation to another and from the arts of war to those of peace. Altho he had been following the sea for many years before he became an officer in the Commonwealth's Navy, and altho he had seen long service as master of his own ships and was a successful commander in many naval engagements, yet, if we are to accept the testimony of the one best prepared to judge of his fitness for the highest official positions in the new Province, he (had his life been spared), would have performed the duties of Chief Commissioner, of Surveyor-General, and of Chief Justice (to which he was appointed by William Penn, the Governor of the Province,) with signal skill and ability.

THE CRISPINS AN OLD FAMILY.

General W. W. H. Davis, in his book, "History of the Hart Family,"† (page 31) says: "The Crispin family is one of the oldest in the State and of

*Oliver Hough.

†History of the Hart Family, by Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, Pa.

[illegible]

(Faint handwritten notes, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side.)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE OF REBECCA CRISPIN AND EDWARD BLACKFAN, AT IFIELD, ENGLAND, 24TH 8 MO., 1688.

After this book had gone into the binder's hands we received from Elizabeth C. Blackfan, of New Hope, Pa. (a lineal descendant of Edward Blackfan), a photographic copy of the above marriage certificate, which, at considerable cost and some delay, we have had engraved and inserted. This Rebecca Crispin was eldest daughter of Captain William Crispin, and hence eldest sister of Sillas, founder of first family of Crispins in the United States. Edward Blackfan is said to have been an intimate friend and associate of Wm. Penn. The record of this marriage is made on page 15 of this book. The above certificate is important, because (1) it shows the early connection of the Crispins with the Quakers; (2) it bears the signatures of Rebecca Crispin's own cousin, Wm. Penn, and his wife, Gulielma Maria Penn, and their daughter, Letitia Penn, and of the "high contracting parties" and about 70 others; (3) it describes the bride as "Rebekah Crispin, daughter of William Crispin, late of Kinsale, Ireland, deceased"; (4) that Edward Blackfan was of the County of Sussex, England; and (5) that the wedding took place in the 8th mo. (O. S.), October, instead of (N. S.) August, as stated on page 15. That it was a most notable occasion of notable people is evidenced by the many signatures to the certificate.

W. F. C.

English origin. William, the father of Silas Crispin, was the first Surveyor-General appointed by Penn, but he never reached Pennsylvania, as the vessel in which he sailed was driven to the West Indies, where he died." . . . "On the authority of the grandson of William Crispin, it is said he married the daughter of a merchant of Rotterdam, who was sister of the wife of Admiral Penn. Thomas Holme, the grandfather of Eleanor [Crispin], the wife of John Hart, was appointed to succeed William Crispin as Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania." "She [Eleanor Crispin] was born at Byberry the 11th of September, 1687, and was baptized at Pennypack by Rev. Abel Morgan, the 6th of November, 1714." . . . "Eleanor Crispin was cousin of William Penn and the blood of the great founder of Pennsylvania runs in the veins of her descendants."

The last clause of the last sentence of this quotation is true only in a modified sense. We are direct descendants of the Jaspers but not of William Penn, yet the Jasper blood which so enricht Penn's life also enriches the veins of Captain William Crispin's descendants. In this sense only it is true that "the blood of the great founder of Pennsylvania runs in the veins of her descendants."

OUR REMOTEST KNOWN PROGENITOR.

The remotest known ancestor of the American Crispins—Captain William Crispin of the British Navy—was twice married. We know nothing of his ancestry except what we may infer from his name, locality, career in life, and the claims of his great-grandson, William Crispin, Commissary-General of Pennsylvania Militia in the Revolutionary War, who wrote in 1792—and these all point to the celebrated Norman family of Crispins, of which Crispinus of Bec was a progenitor; and the distinguisht commanders, William Crispin, Gilbert Crispin and Milo Crispin—who fought under William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings in 1066—were his grandsons; and the first of these commanders, *William*, had a son Gilbert Crispin who was made Abbot of Westminster, London, England, in 1082.

It is definitely known that Captain William Crispin was an Englishman, that he was born about 1610 to 1620, that he married first, about 1650, Anne, daughter of John Jasper, and sister of Margaret Jasper, wife of Admiral Penn, and that from this union were four (4) children, as follows:

- 1¹ **Silas**², b. ———, m. 1st, Esther ("Hester"), daughter of Thomas Holme, in 1683; m. 2nd, Mary (Stockton) Shinn. See records Part II.
- 2¹ **Rebecca**², b. ———, m. 1st, August 24, 1688, at Ifield Friends' meeting, in Sussex, England, Edward Blackfan, son of John Blackfan of Stenning, County of Sussex. Her cousin, William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania, and some of his family attended the wedding. Edward Blackfan was a member of the Society of Friends. He died 1690 in England. His widow came (about 1698 to 1700) to America and for a time was in charge of Penn's Manor at Pennsbury, in Bucks County, Pa. She m. 2nd, ———, Nehemiah Allen,

of Philadelphia, a son of Nathaniel Allen, one of the Proprietary's Commissioners for settling the colony in 1681, of which Captain William Crispin was the leading member.

3¹ **Ralph**², b. ———, remained in Ireland. By patent of July 25, 1688, William Penn granted, of his own "free gift", to his loving cousin, Ralph Crispin, son of Captain William Crispin, late of the Kingdom of Ireland, deceased, 500 acres of land in Pennsylvania. This was Ralph's share of 5000 acres that Penn had given his father, Captain William Crispin. We have no further records.

4¹ **Rachel**², b. ———, m. Thomas Armstrong. William Penn granted Rachel 1000 acres of land in Pennsylvania. We have no further records.

Captain William Crispin married 2nd, about 1660, Jane Chidley (or Chudleigh) and they had seven (7) children:

5¹ **James**², b. ———, d. ———, m. bet. 1687 and 1698 ———. He moved from Kinsale to St. Christopher, West Indies. James had issue: 1² Arthur Smith³, b. ———, d. ———; 2² Prudence³, b. ———, d. ———, m. ——— Smith, living in St. Christopher in 1772; 3² James³, b. ———, drowned off St. Christopher in 1752; 4² Richard³, b. ———, d. ———, living in 1733; 5² Elizabeth³, b. ———, d. ———, m. ——— Harris, living in St. Christopher 1752; 6² Joseph³, b. ———, d. ———, living in St. Christopher 1752; 7² Michael³, b. ———, d. ———, living in Kingston, Jamaica, 1751.

6¹ **Joseph**², b. ———, died young.

7¹ **Benjamin**²,* b. ———, m. bet. 1698 and 1702, Alice ———.

8¹ **Jane**², b. ———, m. bet. 1687 and 1698, Greenslaid Lucomb.

9¹ **Eleanor**², b. ———, was unm. bet. 1687 and 1698, aged bet. 17 and 21 years.

10¹ **Elizabeth**², b. ———, d. prior to 1702, m. bet. 1687 and 1698, Hilliard.

11¹ **Amy**², b. ———, d. ———, m. bet. 1698 and 1702 Daniel Johnson.

To James, Benjamin, Jane, Eleanor, Elizabeth and Amy—the heirs of Captain William Crispin by his second wife—William Penn granted "of his free gift," 3000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, and to "Jane Crispin of Kinsale, widow," he gave one-half of 3000 acres by deed† of November 22, 1698.

Silas Crispin², eldest son of Captain William Crispin¹ by his first wife, came to America, as elsewhere stated, in 1682, and married in 1683 "Hester" (Esther) Holme, and founded the first American family of Crispins, and this lineage has been verified by indubitable evidence. William Crispin¹ is, then, our remotest known progenitor, and there is good reason for believing that he is the remotest known progenitor or is descended from the same ancestors as all other American Crispins who came from England to America since the arrival of Silas. Thomas Crispin, of Detroit, says: "My father's name is John; he was born in Devonshire, England, in the year 1800 and came to Canada about the year 1834 with John Colburn, who was appointed Governor of Canada. I was born in Toronto, Ontario, in 1837. I have two brothers

*For explanation of origin of name, Benjamin, among Crispins, see Part III.

†The deed of November 22, 1698, is among the papers of the late Daniel Sutter of Mt. Holly, N. J.



still living (1883), William and James, and one sister, wife of W. A. Stephens, Customs House officer at Owen Sound, Ontario." Here we discover three names, in Canada, all of which are exact duplicates of names in the earliest American family—children of Silas—William, Thomas, and John, also James, which is a duplicate of James, son of Captain William Crispin by his second wife. This is not saying the origin is the same but surely this adherence to known Christian names squints strongly that way.

Then there is a merchant, William Crispin, of Stratford, Ontario, who says (1886): "I have been in this country over thirty years and came from Devonshire, England, . . . I know but one other Crispin in Canada and his name was William. He was living in London, Canada, thirty years ago."

There also lived in Lumberton, N. J., a William Crispin who was an Englishman by birth and who died there without male issue. His will is recorded in book "B", Surrogate's office, Camden, and bequeaths: "Household goods, furniture, plate and library, equally to my two daughters, Mary Ann Quick, widow, and Emma D. Baily, wife of Richard S. Baily, and \$500 a year to be paid to each daughter out of rents of real estate, and grandson, Dr. Quick, of Phoenixville, Pa.," etc., etc.

Since it is true that two of Captain William Crispin's sons—Ralph and Benjamin—remained in Ireland, these later arrivals of Crispins in this country may be their descendants.

Thus we have traced all known American Crispins (one branch excepted) from England, and find each of these has clung tenaciously to the Christian name William. The excepted branch, which for convenience I have called the Chillicothé branch, and which claims a traditional Germanic ancestry, furnishes but one William, tho it has four Benjamins and two Silases.

CRISPINS IN ENGLAND.

We have received information that there was a General Benjamin Crispin and a Captain William Crispin, both of England, the former of the Bombay Army and the latter captain of the Royal Yacht. So that we see Benjamin and William are patronymics among the Crispins of England as well as among those of the United States.

WILLIAM PENN, THE FRIEND.

William Penn was born October 14, 1644, and when in his twenty-eighth year was married to Miss Gulielma Maria Springett, daughter of Sir William Springett. Penn's wife dying he married 2nd, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Callowhill. Penn died July 5, 1718, in his 74th year and was buried August 5, 1718, in Buckinghamshire, England. There was but one portrait* of William Penn painted from life and the one on the opposite page was engraved from it. It represents young Penn in armor, for before he entered upon his

*Janney's Life of Penn, pp. 30 and 196.

"holy experiment" he drest in the military costume usually appropriated to the highborn cavalier, which was well adapted to show the rank he held in society as well as the hopes he then cherished of martial distinction. After entering upon his career as a reformer he discarded his military costume and drest plainly in citizen's attire.

The following letter from Penn to the Indians was furnished to Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General, which he read to them on his arrival in America, and it shows the spirit of all of Penn's aims:

"The great God who is the power and wisdom that made you and me, incline your hearts to righteousness, love and peace. This I send to assure you of my love and to desire you to love my friends; and when the great God brings me among you, I intend to order all things in such manner that we may all live in love and peace, one with another, which I hope the great God will incline both me and you to do. I seek nothing but the honor of His name and that we, who are His workmanship, may do that which is well pleasing to Him. The man who delivers this to you is my especial friend—sober, wise and loving—you may believe him. I have already taken care that none of my people wrong you, by good laws I have provided for that purpose; nor will I ever allow any of my people to sell rum to make you drunk. If anything should be out of order, expect, when I come, it shall be mended; and I shall bring you some things of my country that are useful and pleasing to you. So I rest in the love of God that made us.

I am your loving friend,

"England, 21 of 2d month, 1682."

W. PENN."

*Ridpath, the historian, says: "The colonial history of the State founded by Penn is one of special interest and pleasure. It is a narrative of the victories of peace and the triumph of peaceful principles over violence and wrong. It is doubtful whether the history of any other colony in the world is touched with so many traits of innocence and truth. 'I will found a free colony for all mankind,' were the words of William Penn. How well his work was done shall be told when the bells of his capital city shall ring out the glad notes of American independence."

Said Historian Ellis: "William Penn was one of the greatest philanthropists that ever set foot on American soil, and so long as Pennsylvania was under his direct rule it was a model commonwealth."

†"Not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by a red man in Pennsylvania," says another. And we are ready to exclaim: How wide the contrast between his treatment of the Indians and the treatment of the smaller and weaker peoples of to-day—more than 200 years later—by the strong and mighty nations of the earth! We pray for more Penns in these degenerate days when the war spirit is so rife.

*Ridpath's School History of United States, pp. 142, 143.

†National Cyclopaedia, Vol. II.

William Penn could neither be bought nor sold. There were no deals, nor tricks, nor bribes, nor any other defilement, public or private, to which he would lend himself for self aggrandizement or any other base ends so common then, and who can prove it less so now? He was sorely tempted, but always said: "Get thee behind me, satan; thou art an offence unto me." When a company of men desired to establish a monopoly of the Indian trade, they were turned down at once. Penn says: "I did refuse a great temptation last second-day, which was £6000 and pay the Indians for six shares, and make the purchasers a company, to have wholly to itself the Indian trade from South to North, between Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, paying me $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. acknowledgment or rent; but as the Lord gave it me over all and great opposition, . . . I would not abuse His love, *nor act unworthy of His province, and so defile what came to me clean.* No; let the Lord guide me by His wisdom, and preserve me to *honor His name* and serve His truth and people, *that an example and standard may be set up to the nations.*"

These statements of Penn are corroborated by James Claypole, who became much interested in the colony. Of Penn he says: "He is offered great things: £6000 for a monopoly in trade, which he refused, and for islands and particular places, great sums of money, but he designs to do things equally between all parties, and I believe truly does aim more at justice and righteousness and spreading of truth than at his own particular gain. I tried him about the proposals to take £100 for 5000 acres, and abate the quit-rent, which he refused, intending to do equal by all." Says Janney (page 177): "This noble conduct by Penn in refusing to sell the monopoly of the Indian trade, lest he should act unworthy of his trust, and 'defile that which came to him clean,' is in perfect accordance with his whole course thru life; for he never permitted his own interest or aggrandizement to stand in the way of promoting the glory of God or the good of mankind."

In the autumn of 1681 Penn appointed three Commissioners to proceed to the colony, make arrangements for a settlement, lay out a town, and treat with the Indians. His letter of instructions* to them was dated September 30 of that year and the names of the Commissioners were William Crispin, John Bezar and Nathaniel Allen, and these "instructions" all breathe the noble Christian spirit which always guided the Proprietary in his every act.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT SECURED FROM KING CHARLES II.

William Penn, the Quaker, inherited from his father a claim on the British Government for money advanced and services rendered to the amount of 16,000 pounds, and in 1660 he petitioned Charles II. to grant him, in lieu of this sum, a tract of country in America, bounded on the east by the

*See Janney's Life of Penn, pp. 177-9, for the substance of Penn's directions to his Commissioners.

Delaware River, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward as far as plantable. (See Janney's *Life of William Penn*, p. 163.) At length after many delays and much solicitude, Penn had the gratification to learn that his patent was prepared for the King's signature which was affixed to it under date of 4th of March, A. D. 1681, at London, England. This document which is still preserved, and now, 1882, hung up in the office of Secretary of State at Harrisburg, is written on strong parchment in the old English handwriting, each line underscored with red ink and borders gorgeously decorated with heraldic devices." (See Hazard's *Annals*, p. 500.) For this territory, thus granted, William Penn chose the name, "New Wales," but the King gave it name in honor of Penn's father—"Pennsylvania."

A commission was then issued to Captain William Markham, a cousin of Penn, to be deputy Governor of the Province, and Markham arrived at New York June 21, 1681.

COMMISSIONER WILLIAM CRISPIN¹.

Soon after this, William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania, appointed a Commission, consisting of William Crispin, John Bezar and Nathaniel Allen, to come to America to establish his colony and carry out Penn's "plans and specifications" which included the founding of the (to be) great city which was named Philadelphia, and the original, written document, giving authority and direction to these Commissioners may be seen (1882), neatly framed and hung up in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and the substance of which is printed in Janney's *Life of Penn*, pages 177-9. (See also *History of Philadelphia*, Historical Library Association, corner Locust and Juniper Streets.)

The Commissioners sailed in the ship *John-Sarah*—a little craft of 100 tons burthen, Henry Smith master—probably near the end of October, 1681. (See Claypole's *Letters* quoted in Hazard's *Annals*; also papers and *Memoirs of Pennsylvania Historical Society*, Vol. IV., Part 2.)

That the Commissioners all sailed in the ship, "*John and Sarah*," is disputed by a late writer*, his contention being that three ships sailed from England to Pennsylvania in 1681—the "*John and Sarah*," the "*Bristol Factor*" and the "*Amity*"—and he quotes authorities which warrant the conclusion that Captain William Crispin sailed on the "*Amity*"; that by all accounts the ship Crispin sailed in, after nearly reaching the Delaware, was blown off the coast to the West Indies and put into Barbados, and there we lose sight of her, and no doubt she returned to England and made a new start from Downs on April 23, 1682, which date is authentic. Captain William Crispin died in Barbados when the ship put in there, and the news of his death was probably taken back to England by the "*Amity*," for Thomas Holme, who succeeded Crispin as Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania and as

*Oliver Hough in "*Captain William Crispin*," p. 11.

Commissioner, came out in the "Amity's" next voyage. Silas Crispin², son of Captain William Crispin, came to America with Holme. He had probably first sailed with his father and returned to England in the Amity after the sad occurrence of his father's death.

Captain William Crispin's great-grandson, William Crispin¹, writing 1792 says: "When the Commission sailed the ship was prevented from ascending the Delaware by contrary winds and went to Barbados, where William Crispin died."

WAS WILLIAM CRISPIN APPOINTED SURVEYOR-GENERAL?

It has been believed by many that Captain William Crispin was appointed by Governor Penn as Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, and while there seems at present no positive proof of this, yet the fact that no one else was appointed to that necessary post of duty until the arrival of Captain Holme, a year later, goes to support the general belief that he was so appointed.

The following from a letter of Penn to his deputy Governor, William Markham, will be of service here in throwing light upon the relationship existing between the Penns and the Crispins and also shows the high regard in which Penn's first named Commissioner was held and his fitness to hold this important *trust* and that of Chief Justice:

WILLIAM PENN'S LETTER TO MARKHAM.

"LONDON, 18, 8mo. 1681.

"Cozen Markham:

"My sincere love salutes thee wishing thy prosperity every way. With this comes instructions and concessions and some company. I hope thou hast made convenient provisions for them. I have sent my Cozen* William Crispin to be thy assistant, as by my commission will appear; his skill, experience, industry and integrity are well known to me, and particularly in court-keeping, etc., so yt is my will and pleasure that he be as Chief Justice to keep Ye seal Ye courts and sessions and shall be accountable to me for it. The profits redounding to his proper behoof. He will show thee my instructions wch guide ye all in ye business and ye rest is left to thy discretion: Yt is to thee, thy two assistants and the council. Pray be very respectful to my Cozen Crispin, he is a man my father had great confidence in and value for.

WILLIAM PENN."

In the above letter, altho Penn speaks of William Crispin as his "Cozen", he evidently used the word as a dignified and respectful form of address common in England in his day and not to indicate the degree of consanguinity. We know that it was impossible that it was a cousin whom Penn named as his foremost Commissioner, for the William Crispin who

*Hough's "Captain William Crispin," p. 12, says: "The latter part of this letter could only be applicable to Captain Crispin himself; the term *cousin* in his time was used indiscriminately for uncle, nephew, etc."

married Miss Jasper about 1650 could not have a grandson, Silas, old enuf to have married Hester Holme, daughter of Thomas Holme, in 1683, which marriage is well authenticated as being Silas, the *son of Penn's first named Commissioner*, as will appear further on.

The following will show clearly and positively that the Commissioner, William Crispin¹, was *uncle* and not *cousin* of the Quaker Penn; Ralph Crispin² of Ireland was a son of Captain William Crispin, . . . "and," says Daniel Sutter of Philadelphia, in a letter dated December 21, 1878: "to positively show the relationship, I have in my hands a parchment patent with Penn's signature and his seal (in wax) as large or larger than one of our present trade dollars, giving to Ralph Crispin of Cork, Ireland, (my loving cozen,) 500 acres of land. (*Son of the late Captain William Crispin of Ireland.*)" "This," says Mr. Sutter, "seals the traditional relationship and this record will be a portion of the early history of Pennsylvania." He also says: "I have the manuscript of about 100 of the first purchasers and owners of land in Philadelphia (documents no doubt came with the Commissioner) and giving the amount to be paid on account. Among the names alphabetically arranged are these: William Crispin, 500 acres; Silas Crispin, 50 acres. Gentlemen from Ireland."

PART II.

Thomas Holme and the Old Crispin Burying-Ground—Holme Appointed Surveyor-General—Silas Crispin, Eldest Son of Captain William, Marries Holme's Daughter and Founds First Crispin Family in United States—Silas's 1st and 2nd Marriage—His Family of 14 Children—"Items" from Thomas Holme's Will, Etc, Etc.—Lower Dublin Academy—The Thomas Holme Branch of Free Library of Philadelphia—An Old-Time Citizen—Marble Shaft to Memory of Thomas Holme.

AS HOLME AND CRISPIN SAW IT.

WHEN THOMAS HOLME AND SILAS CRISPIN landed (1682) in Philadelphia, the hand of man was but little in evidence. Says Ridpath: "In 1683 there were only three or four houses in Philadelphia. The ground-squirrels still lived in their burrows and the wild deer ran thru the town without alarm. In 1685 the city contained 600 houses; the school-master had come and the printing-press had begun its work."

THOMAS HOLME APPOINTED SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

William Crispin¹, great-grandson of Captain William Crispin¹, says (1792): "Thomas Holme was a midshipman in the expedition of Admiral Penn in the West Indies at the time of his appointment to succeed William Crispin as Surveyor of the (to be) city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania."

CAPTAIN CRISPIN'S SON, SILAS, MARRIES ESTHER HOLME.

"Thomas Holme had his residence at Waterford, Ireland. With him came his two sons and two daughters* and also Silas Crispin, a son of Captain William Crispin." It was while in transit to America that Silas, son of Captain William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin, courted and within a year married Esther, daughter of Thomas Holme, the Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. Silas had probably accompanied his father in that unfortunate voyage which terminated so sadly at Barbados. On his arrival at Philadelphia he, no doubt, lived with Captain Holme's family at Shackamaxon. Silas and Hester were married in 1683 and in 1684 they went to live on his plantation which was a 500-acre tract of land he had taken up on the Penny-pack Creek, a short distance above Philadelphia, which land he had received from his cousin, William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania. There is a tradition that their first child was born in the wigwam of an Indian chief.

*In the account of the coming of Thomas Holme to America, mention is made of his two daughters, but other authority speaks of three.

He soon had a house built on his plantation and lived there to the close of his life. In deeds, and other documents, he is styled "Silas Crispin of Dublin Township, gentleman." He was a member of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania. He was executor of the will of his father-in-law, Thomas Holme, and spent much time in caring for the large landed estate left by the latter; obtaining warrants for laying out lands not taken up at Holme's death, selling some of the tracts, etc., etc.

Silas died May 31, 1711, and his will, bearing date May 5, 1711, made his wife Mary, executrix, and left her his negroes, household goods, etc., and directed her to sell one hundred acres which he had bought of Robert Grismall, adjoining the north end of his plantation, to pay debts and legacies. To his son Thomas he left a mare and colt and some small articles. To his granddaughter, Sarah Loftus, and his sister, Rebecca Blackfan, he left sums of money. His landed estate is not mentioned in his will, his own plantation going, by the law of the time, to his son Thomas, while the other children by his first wife were heirs, thru their mother, to Captain Thomas Holme's large domains.

His children by his second wife were quite young and he probably expected them to be provided for by their mother whose family was wealthy.

Since there were but two male children by the marriage of Silas and Hester and since one of these, William, died in infancy, the Crispin name is not so numerous in that branch as among the descendants of the second marriage, that is, with Mrs. Mary Stockton-Shinn, which had four males—Joseph, Benjamin, Silas and John.

Thomas³, sixth child of Hester (Holme) Crispin, is the only line of male descent of the Holme branch and the late Hon. Benjamin Crispin, of Holmesburg, Pa., and his sons, the late Colonel Silas Crispin, U. S. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Benjamin Franklin Crispin, late of Philadelphia, are of the Holme branch.

WILL OF THOMAS HOLME.

The writer owns a copy* of the "will" of Thomas Holme, in which are the following "Items":

"Item: I give and bequeath unto Sarah Crispin, my grandchild, the five hundred acres of land called Pine-Spring Plantation in Upper Dublin Township and County of Philadelphia, to her, her heirs and assigns forever, to be by her enjoyed and possess after the death of her parents—Silas and Hester Crispin."

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my two grandchildren, Rebecca Crispin and Mary Crispin, my thousand acres of land adjoining Hillborn in the County of Philadelphia, to be divided between them as my executor thinks best, to be enjoyed by them when they attain full age or marriage."

*Copy made by Miss Mary Frederica Crispin, of Akron, O., from copy loaned by Daniel Sutter.

"Item: It is my mind and will that all just debts which I do owe to any person or persons at my decease be honestly and duly satisfied and paid in a reasonable time."

"Item: I give to William (Crispin) and Thomas Crispin the sum of fifty pounds apiece when they each are of full age."

"Lastly: I hereby ordain and make my son-in-law, Silas Crispin, sole executor of this my last will and testament, desiring my friend, Patrick Robinson, to advise and assist my executor in such things of moment and consequence as he shall require, and for his trouble herein I give and bequeath to the said Patrick Robinson the sum of ten pounds."

The "will" of Thomas Holme from which the above "items" are taken is recorded in book "A", page 300, Philadelphia, and certified the 19th day of November, 1695.

WHEN, WHERE, AND BY WHOM, WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN FAMILY OF
CRISPINS FOUNDED?

Silas Crispin², as before stated, married Hester, daughter of Captain Thomas Holme, in the year 1683, and from this marriage were eight children: (1) Sarah³, (2) Rebecca³, (3) Marie³ or Maria, (4) Eleanor³, (5) William³, (6) Thomas³, (7) Hester³, (8) Susanna³. His first wife dying in 1696, he married in 1697, the widow of Thomas Shinn, whose maiden name was Mary Stockton, and by whom were six children: (1) Joseph³, (2) Benjamin³, (3) Abigail³, (4) Silas³, (5) Mary³ and (6) John³, in all 14 children of Silas Crispin, the founder of the first Crispin family in the United States. And so far at least as numbers are concerned the foundation was well laid and should secure a rapid increase of those bearing the Crispin name.

SILAS CRISPIN².

Silas Crispin^{2*}, son of Captain William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin, married, 1683, Hester, daughter of Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. Hester died April 17, 1696. They settled on the Pennypack Creek, a short distance above Philadelphia. The children of this first marriage were eight (8) in number:

- 1¹ **Sarah**³, b. March 31, 1684, m. ———, Leeson Loftus of Philadelphia. We have no further records.
- 2¹ **Rebecca**³, b. May 6, 1685, m. ———, Joseph Finney[†], son of Samuel Finney, Provincial Councillor and High Sheriff of Philadelphia County, of the family of Finney of Fulsham Hall, Cheshire, England. We have no further records.
- 3¹ **Marie or Maria**³, b. October —, 1686, m. ———, John Collet, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Rush) Collet. Had issue, but we have no records of descendants.

*See p. 26, Thomas Holme Crispin's Memoranda. Also Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. XVI., No. 3.

†The facts concerning the ancestry, etc., of Joseph Finney, John Collet and John Hart, Jr., are taken from Oliver Hough's "Captain William Crispin."

- 4¹ **Eleanor**², b. September 11, 1687, m. November 23, 1708, John Hart. See No. 4, Part III.
- 5¹ **William**³, b. October 3, 1689, d. young.
- 6¹ **Esther**³ (commonly called "Hester"), b. October 29, 1691, m. ———, Thomas Rush. We have no further records.
- 7¹ **Thomas**³, b. June 22, 1694, m. ———, Jane Aschton, daughter of Joseph Aschton, and lived on his father's plantation in Lower Dublin Township. They had children: 1³ Silas. See No. 7, Part III.
- 8¹ **Susanna**³, b. April 14, 1696, d. young.

The above children inherited, thru their mother, Captain Thomas Holme's Well-Spring Plantation, also a smaller tract adjoining, making in all over 2100 acres; of this they made division in 1723, reserving the family burying-ground, laid out by Holme, for their use in common, but which now is under the care of a board of trustees in which other branches of Holme's descendants are represented.

Silas Crispin married 2nd, in 1697, Mary, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, of Springfield Township, Burlington County, West New Jersey, who was widow of Thomas Shinn, of same county and Province. Mary Stockton's father was an Englishman of good birth and some fortune who settled in Flushing, Long Island, where he was lieutenant of a troop of horse in 1665, and afterwards joined the Society of Friends and removed to Burlington County, N. J. He was the ancestor of the celebrated Stockton family of that section. Mary's first husband, Thomas Shinn, to whom she was married March 6, 1693, belonged to a well-known West Jersey family and by him she had two sons, Thomas and Samuel, and they lived in Mount Holly and left descendants.

To Silas² and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin were born six (6) children:

- 9¹ **Joseph**³, b. October 7, 1698, m. ———, Elizabeth Barrett. They moved to Dover, Del., and are reputed to have at least one son—Silas. But we have failed to secure any further records of them.
- 10¹ **Benjamin**³, b. September 1, 1699, m. 6th mo. (August) 21, 1722, in Friends' meeting house, Margaret, daughter of Joshua and Martha Owen, of Springfield Township, which marriage certificate and meeting house we reproduce on other pages of this book. (See Records No. 10, Part III.)
- 11¹ **Abigail**³, b. January 20, 1701, m. ———, John Wright, of Springfield Township. J. Hendrix Wright, member of Congress, 1878 (Democratic-Labor) is a descendant of this marriage, but our records of that branch are incomplete, altho strenuous effort was made to complete them.
- 12¹ **Silas**³, b. March 19, 1702, m. November 9, 1724, Mary Wetherell, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Fearon) Wetherell, of Burlington, N. J., and granddaughter of Christopher Wetherell, ancestor of the Wetherell family of New Jersey and Philadelphia. For further records see No. 12, Part III of this book.
- 13¹ **Mary**³, b. May 12, 1705, m. November 6, 1727, Thomas Earl of Burlington County, N. J., son of William Earl, of New England, ancestor

of the Earl family of New Jersey. Said Thomas and Mary (Crispin) Earl had sons: 1² Tanton, 2² Thomas, 3² William, 4² John. Frank Earl, of Pemberton, N. J., is a great great-grandson of this pair.

We received the records of the Earl branch but not being accompanied with orders for the book we were compelled, to our regret, to omit their publication.

14¹ John³, b. December 11, 1707. (No records.)

Remark.—I am in possession of a transcript of what was said to be a copy of the lost records of Silas Crispin's family, in his own handwriting, and they were kept, in part, in the Friends' style, using the *number*, instead of the *name*, of the month. But since at that time March was first month of the year, in order to avoid confusion and for the sake of uniformity, I have given the month by name and not by number for all dates prior to the date of the legal change from old style to new style, which date was 1753. This corrects several dates of birth in Silas Crispin's family, as given by Oliver Hough. For example, "Maria, b. 8 mo." correctly translated reads: "Maria, b. October," instead of August, and similar changes should be made in the cases of Eleanor, William, Joseph and Benjamin.

Silas Crispin² died May 31, 1711, and by his will, dated May 5, 1711, he made his wife his sole executor.

The following was copied from "History of Springfield Township, Burlington County, N. J.":

"On ye fourth day of ye eleventh month, commonly called January, 1721, Samuel Shinn, cordwainer, conveyed to Thomas Hough one hundred and twenty acres adjoining the aforesaid land of said Hough (spoken of in a preceding chapter) it being a portion of two hundred acres that Thomas Shinn, father of Samuel, purchased of Benjamin Wheat the 14th day of December, 1686." . . . "Mary, the widow of Thomas Shinn, afterwards married Silas Crispin." It sounds strange to read: "The eleventh month commonly called January," but remembering that at that time, 1721, they counted time by old style, which made March the first month in the year, and all is clear.

MARY (STOCKTON-SHINN) CRISPIN.

The second wife of Silas Crispin² had married 1st, Thomas Shinn, 2nd, Silas Crispin, whose residence was in Pennsylvania and his lands were, in part, described as follows: "Silas Crispin's* plantation, on which he went to live shortly after his marriage, remaining there the rest of his life, was about 500 acres in the upper part of Dublin (afterwards Lower Dublin) Township, Philadelphia County. . . . This is the plantation mentioned in his will, tho not devised by that instrument."

After Silas Crispin's death his widow returned to her former home in Springfield Township, Burlington County, N. J., where she married, 3rd, Richard Ridgeway, Jr., in Springfield meeting house.

*See "Captain William Crispin" by Oliver Hough.

Burlington County, N. J., and Bucks County, Pa., are historic grounds among the Crispins and from points in and about Philadelphia, many Crispins have emigrated and settled in southwestern New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and the Northwest, and some are in California.

But since eight (8) of the fourteen (14) of Silas's² children were females and since one of the six (6) males (William) died in infancy, and since we have but the bare mention of Joseph's marriage, and one son Silas; and since no one knows anything of John, the youngest of the fourteen, the Crispin name does not make the showing which this large family would at first portend, in the more than 200 years of existence in America.

THOMAS HOLME AND THE OLD CRISPIN BURYING-GROUND.

This graveyard is one acre in extent and is located about a mile northwest of the main street of Holmesburg and a short distance from Rowland Station on the Bustleton branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was laid out by Captain Thomas Holme in the year 1694, for the use of himself and his descendants. In an article in the *Frankford Herald* of 1895, Oliver Hough tells us that:

"On Wednesday afternoon, November 20, 1895, the two surviving trustees of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, Mr. B. F. Crispin of West Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles Green, of Sandiford, Philadelphia, met at the house of George S. Clark, Esq., in Holmesburg, for the purpose of filling the three vacancies on the Board of Trustees and to re-organize the corporation, which for thirty-two years has been dormant, the last meeting having been held in April, 1863. Messrs. Crispin and Green first held a preliminary meeting and filled two of the vacancies, by electing as Trustees, Mr. James Watts Mercur, of Wallingford, Delaware County, Pa., and Mr. Oliver Hough, of Philadelphia. These two gentlemen, being in waiting, a meeting of the Board was then held and an organization was effected, Mr. Crispin being made President, Mr. Green, Treasurer, and Mr. Hough, Secretary. The last vacancy in the Board was then filled by the election of General Wm. Watts Hart Davis, of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., as the fifth Trustee.

"This corporation is not a public cemetery company, nor in any sense a financial institution, but was chartered to protect the interests of the heirs in a private family burying-ground, laid out by Captain Thomas Holme in the year 1694, for the use of himself and his descendants. This graveyard is one acre in extent and is about a mile northwest of the main street of Holmesburg and a short distance from Rowland Station on the Bustleton branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"Thomas Holme was born in 1624; he was a captain in the army of the Parliament during the civil wars in England about 1650, and afterwards went to Ireland, where he joined the religious Society of Friends; he suffered

persecution for his religious belief and wrote some accounts of the ill-treatment of himself and his co-religionists. On April 18, 1682, William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania, appointed him Surveyor-General of that Province, he was then living in the city of Waterford, Ireland. He sailed for Pennsylvania in the ship 'Amity' on April 23. In the same ship came Silas Crispin, who afterwards married Holme's daughter, Esther (or Hester, as it is generally spelt). He was the son of Captain William Crispin, of the British Navy, whom Penn had appointed one of his commissioners for settling the Province, and had intended for Chief Justice, but who died on his way over. Besides being Surveyor-General, Captain Holme was a member of the Provincial Council and also held some minor offices; he was much occupied in public affairs. He purchast 5000 acres direct from the Proprietary, and also the rights of two other first purchasers to 5000 acres and 1000 acres, respectively, in the Province, making in all 11,000 acres; this land was, of course, not already laid out at the time of purchase, but was bought as so much land to be afterwards located. Holme himself, or his executor, had very nearly all this land surveyed and patented to him, most of it in Philadelphia County. His principal tract was in Lower Dublin Township, on both sides of the Pennypack Creek and consisted of 1646 acres, which he called Well-Spring Plantation; this covered the site of Holmesburg and vicinity. He had another 500 acres adjoining this, which was laid out at a later date, and altho not considered part of Well-Spring, they really formed together one tract of over 2100 acres. It was on this last mentioned tract that Holme laid out his family graveyard in 1694, and here he was himself buried the following year. Besides his daughter Hester, wife of Silas Crispin, he had two sons who died without issue before their father, a daughter Sarah, who married and had children, but appears not to have come to America, and a daughter Eleanor who was married twice but whose descendants died out in the second generation. The children of Hester Crispin thus inherited all of Captain Holme's land, including the graveyard. In 1723 they divided the estate and gave each other deeds of release of the various shares, reserving the burying-ground for the use of all, and their descendants. There were six interests represented in this division, four being children of Hester Crispin and the other two the interests of deceased children, represented by their children; these were: 1, Sarah (Crispin) Loftus, represented by her daughter Sarah, wife of Andrew Hannis; 2, Eleanor (Crispin), wife of John Hart, of Bucks County; 3, Thomas Crispin; 4, Mary (Crispin), wife of John Collet; 5, Hester (Crispin), wife of Thomas Rush; 6, Rebecca (Crispin) Finney, represented by her daughters, Mary Bell and Elizabeth Finney.

"Thomas Crispin's share of the land surrounded three sides of the burying-ground, and his descendants continued to reside in this vicinity for many years and were mostly buried there, while the descendants of the other heirs nearly all removed to a distance, and no doubt soon forgot that they had an

interest in the lot. In 1748, Thomas Crispin sold the land adjoining the burying-ground to John Paul but reserved the burying-ground itself.

"This land was the estate afterwards known as 'Longford.' The fourth side of the graveyard was the line of Susquehanna Road, originally laid out by Thomas Holme, on a middle line of Lower Dublin Township, and intended to run from the Delaware to the Susquehanna River, but never opened up at this point. The land on this side had been sold by the Crispin heirs at an earlier date.

"In an account of the burying-ground, written by Silas Crispin, son of Thomas, in 1794, he says that only about a quarter of an acre was then in use, this was in the northern corner of the lot. On April 1st, 1825, the descendants of Thomas Crispin met at the house of Benjamin Crispin, in Holmsburg, when Paul Crispin and Robert C. Green were appointed a committee to visit George Henry Walker, who then owned the estate of Longford. Mr. Walker agreed to preserve the plot and keep it in good order. He kept his agreement, but as the ground was uninclosed, it was found that cattle sometimes wandered in and trampled down the mounds and broke some of the tombstones. Therefore, on January 22, 1831, the descendants again met at Benjamin Crispin's and formed a society called the 'Crispin Burial-Ground Community,' to take charge of the property. The members of this society then present or afterwards admitted were: Benjamin Crispin, Paul Crispin, George Crispin, John Creighton, Thomas Creighton, James A. Creighton, George C. Creighton, Robert C. Green, James D. McKean and Paul K. Hubbs. The 'Community' had the ground surveyed the same year and fenced in the part then in use; they afterwards held annual meetings until 1840. In the latter year, Benjamin Crispin introduced a bill in the State Legislature, of which he was a member, which passed both branches and was approved by the Governor in the session of 1840, incorporating Benjamin Crispin, Paul Crispin, Robert C. Green, Thomas Creighton and James A. Creighton, and their successors, under the title of the 'Crispin Cemetery,' to take charge of the burial-ground. These incorporators, or trustees, as they afterwards called themselves, divided the ground into 24 lots, part of which they assigned to the different branches of the family, two lots being reserved for the church and one for strangers or persons not connected with the Crispin family. They planted a cedar hedge around the whole acre and cedar trees to mark the boundaries of lots. Very few persons, not connections, were ever buried there. In 1847 or 1848, Robert C. Green, of Sandy Hill, took charge of the cemetery under a lease, he keeping it in order in consideration of profits from hay, etc., grown on the unused portion. He renovated about 25 or 30 of the graves, but when he gave up the superintendence of the ground in 1860, it became neglected. The last annual meeting of the Trustees was held in 1863, in which year the last burial (Mrs. Rachel Polk) was made there. Before the re-organization in the present year, thirty-two years after the last

meeting, it was brought to the attention of the surviving trustees that the 'Community' and the corporation succeeding it, had been composed entirely of the descendants of Thomas Crispin, one of the parties to the division in 1723; while the descendants of the latter's sisters (co-heirs with him to the ground), having mostly removed from the neighborhood, had made no effort to join these organizations until recently, when some of them awakened to a knowledge of their interest in the ground which contained the remains of their forefathers and desired to participate in the care of it. The Trustees express their willingness to associate some of the representatives of the other branches of the family with themselves in the management of the corporation and elected Gen. Davis, Mr. Mercur and Mr. Hough, who are all descendants of Thomas Crispin's sister, Eleanor, wife of John Hart; Gen. Davis and Mr. Mercur also being descended from another sister, Mary Collet.

"At the present time, the traces of about one hundred graves can be found, only half of which have stones, and of these only a dozen have legible inscriptions."

LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY SOLD.

From the *Frankford* (Pa.) *Herald*, under date May 11, 1901, we glean the following facts:

"The last meeting at the old Academy. One day in every May for seven years more than a century, the Trustees of the ancient corporation known as the 'Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy,' have held their annual meeting at the old Academy, where a school has been in continuous existence for one hundred and seventy-three years.

"On Tuesday last the present Board, consisting of Andreas Hartel, President; George S. Clark, Joseph H. Brown, William Rowland, Jonathan Rowland, Jr., Henry V. Massey, Edwin M. Thomas and John S. Clark, held its last meeting on the property, which the city authorities have recently purchased, and already are in possession of, and have been for many years, as tenants, conducting the Thomas Holme Public School. It is a beautiful property, comprising about three acres of land, a stone schoolhouse and a stone tenant-house, a part of the latter being the original schoolhouse where children were taught when all the people of the neighborhood were loyal subjects of King George II. of Great Britain, and the United States of America had not as yet been dreamed of by the wildest fancy.

"The property is situated at the junction of Willits' Road and Academy Lane, and nearby are the handsome country places of the late Alexander Brown, Senator Porter, Speaker Walton, Murrell Dobbins, John Mack and others. It is an ideal spot for a school, the ground having a sunny exposure and a gentle slope in several directions. It is also beautifully shaded with forest trees, some of which are supposed to be nearly two hundred years old. The roads in the neighborhood are finely telfordized, and the trolley cars run along the Bristol Turnpike, within three minutes' walk of the school.

Looking to the west one can see, about half a mile away, the grove that marks the location of the 'Old Crispin Cemetery,' where the remains of Captain Thomas Holme, founder of the trust, repose under a monument erected to his memory many years ago by the then existent board of trustees, all of whom have long since departed this life. The thriving and growing village of Collegeville is near at hand. The country round about is gently undulating, highly cultivated and well wooded. Hereafter the Trustees, instead of assembling amidst these pleasant surroundings, fragrant with the odor of spring blossoms and melodious with the love songs of the mating birds, will hold their meetings in a stuffy city office. The ancestors of some of the trustees sat in the original board in 1794. Others are successors of their fathers and grandfathers. One trustee is the lineal descendant of the founder of the trust, and for all, the place is full of pleasant memories of the meeting of friends, many of whom are now no more.

"The meeting on Tuesday confirmed the sale of the property to the city of Philadelphia, and the Trustees parted with melancholy reminders that this was their last assemblage at the old Academy. The city authorities showed excellent judgment in purchasing the property before it had so increased in value as to command a much larger price. This country is ripe for improvement and there will no doubt be a great advance in that direction in the near future. The money derived from the sale will form a part of the endowment fund, the income from which is used by decree of the Court of Common Pleas given on petition of the Trustees, to aid in the support and maintenance of the Thomas Holme Free Library, situated in the Athenaeum Building, Holmesburg. Its 5000 books were kept in active circulation during the year past, 30,540 volumes having been issued."

THE THOMAS HOLME BRANCH OF THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA.

It was not until one hundred years after his death that any steps were taken to utilize Thomas Holme's bequest for school purposes. His heirs then set aside a certain portion of his real estate where a schoolhouse was erected by funds raised in various ways and school was held until 1845 when the free school system was established. Hon. Benjamin Crispin, a lineal descendant of Thomas Holme, and then Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, had taken an active part in favor of legislation creating the free public school system. Mr. Crispin was a lifelong resident of this village where he died at an advanced age.

The Holmesburg Library was founded February 13, 1867, at Mr. Orth's drug store (then Herman's), which was then, as now, the literary and artistic headquarters of the town. D. J. Burd Peale, in 1880, after overcoming many difficulties, succeeded in obtaining a decree of court, making the Holme Trust Fund available for the support of the local library.

In 1897 the Trustees found that their small endowment was insufficient to meet the growing needs of the library and an appeal was made to the management of the Free Library of Philadelphia to take charge of the local institution as a branch, and their efforts were crowned with success.

The Holme Endowment Fund is at present (1900) administered by the following trustees: Andreas Hartel, President; George S. Clark, Joseph H. Brown, William Rowland, Jonathan Rowland, Jr., Amos C. Shallcross, Henry V. Massey, George Morgan, Edwin M. Thomas, John S. Clark, James M. Stokes and Harry E. Holme.

AN OLD-TIME PHILADELPHIA CITIZEN.*

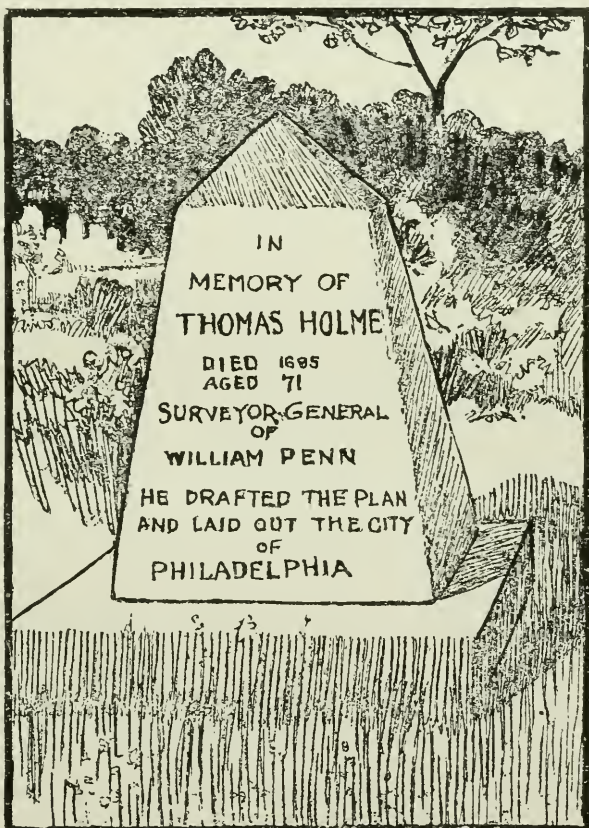
The accompanying engraving represents the inscription on the front of a very plain marble shaft situated in an obscure corner of the old Crispin family burying-ground, near the village of Holmesburg. Upon the other sides are the following inscriptions in order named:

"He became the proprietor of 1646 acres of land in one tract by grant of Penn in 1684, named his Well-Spring Plantation, of which this spot is a part."

"In lieu of a donation in his will for school purposes, his heirs gave the land on which Lower Dublin Academy is erected."

"This stone was erected in 1868 by the following named Trustees of

Lower Dublin Academy as a mark of respect to the memory of the originator of this school: Benjamin Crispin, Jonathan Enoch, George W. Holme, Isaac Pearson, George Fox, Henry Dewees, Samuel C. Willits, Charles T.



*The above account was prepared and published in *The Philadelphia Call*, over his initials, by Rev. Thomas Butler when he was assistant editor of that paper and he has kindly furnished it for our use in this work.

Harrison, George Wagner, Alfred Enoch, Thomas Shalcross, Firman D. Holme."

Prior to 1868 the site of this shaft was marked by a plain circular stone without name or date—all there was to tell a story which should be familiar to every native of the City of Brotherly Love.

When William Penn undertook to settle his lands in America he appointed William Crispin, John Bezar and Nathaniel Allen as Commissioners to co-operate with his cousin and deputy, Markham, in carrying out his plans. Crispin, who in 1650 had married a sister of Penn's mother, died in the West Indies in 1681 while on his way to America. To fill the vacancy thus created and to act as Surveyor-General, Penn appointed Thomas Holme, whose commission, dated April 18, 1682, designates him as a citizen of Waterford, Ireland.

Little is known of Holme's early life. He is supposed to have been born (1624) in Yorkshire, and it is probable that he was of the family of Holme in Huntington, that county, one evidence of this being his use of the crest and coat of arms of this family modified to indicate the branch of the family to which he belonged.

Holme served as a captain in Cromwell's army, and in 1655 was given confiscated lands in the barony of Shilmalier, County Wexford, Ireland. In 1659 we find him in Ireland and a member of the Society of Friends. It is supposed that he came to the notice of the Penns while serving under the admiral in his Hispaniola expedition.

On the 23rd of April, 1682, Holme sailed from Downes on the ship *Amity*, and upon his arrival in America was present at the great treaty with the Indians. His instructions were to lay out 10,000 acres as the site of a great city at some point on the Delaware at which vessels might easily land. Tradition states that a site was selected at Torresdale, and a great thoroughfare to be known as Susquehanna Avenue was run from that point west, past the present site of Holme's tomb to the Susquehanna River; but owing to rocks in the Delaware River, the site of the city was changed to the mouth of Dock Creek, and Market Street became its principal thoroughfare. As a matter of fact this Susquehanna Avenue was the middle line of Dublin Township, and traces of it may still be seen in roads running thru parts of Abington and Upper Dublin, while the site of Philadelphia was changed to Dock Street owing to the high banks and deep water at that point.

When Penn arrived in the colony it was decided to include but 1280 acres in the city plan, and the district between Pine and Vine Streets and the two rivers was laid out in streets. The original plan included land three blocks beyond the Schuylkill, but no lots were laid out there.

In addition to this work in connection with the site and the plans of the city, Holme surveyed all the land in the Province up to the time of his death, including the several purchases made from the Indians.

Thomas Holme died in 1695 at the reputed age of 71 and was buried in what is now known as the old Crispin Burying-Ground, then a portion of his Well-Spring Plantation, which he had set apart as a place of burial for himself and his descendants.

His will, dated October 10, 1694, contained a bequest of four pounds for school purposes, in lieu of which his heirs, some 25 years later, set apart about three acres of land at the junction of Academy Lane and Willits' Road, Thirty-fourth Ward.

Shortly after this a log school-building was erected and used until 1794, when the present structure, built of stone, colored yellow, was completed. On January 23, of the same year, a corporation was formed, known as the Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy, who continued to conduct the school as a private institution until the inauguration of the public school system, since which time the building has been rented to the public authorities and used as a public school. [Now sold (1901) to the city of Philadelphia.]

In 1830 permission was obtained to use the accumulated funds for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in Lower Dublin Township, and on September 18th, following, the Thomas Holme Free Library was opened with a reported annual circulation of 6,000 volumes among a population of 3,000.

The interest from the small endowment was sufficient only to pay the rent of one room, a nominal salary to the librarian, and to purchase a few books each year. The success of the free library system inaugurated and sustained of late years by the city, induced the trustees of the Holme funds to merge their library with a branch to be established by the city in Holmesburg, to be known as the Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

This change was accomplished in March of the present year [1901], the library opening with 3,500 volumes on the shelves, which number has since been increased to 4,000. The city now has full charge of the library, except that the Trustees of the old library pay the annual rental of \$300 for the building used, which sum comes from the income of the property held in trust by them.

Thus, only after the lapse of two centuries, has any public recognition been made of the man who under Penn's commission, was so largely instrumental in determining the site of our city and location of its principal streets.

It is commonly supposed that Holme's public services have found public recognition in the naming of the village of Holmesburg, but this is an error, as is also the claim of certain families of similar name to be reckoned among his descendants.

Holme's only descendants in America are thru the marriage of his daughter Hester to Silas Crispin, a son of William, of whom mention has been made. As a matter of fact in the early part of the nineteenth century, the

village was known as Washington or Washingtonville and received its present name from the descendants of John Holme, a member of Fenwick's colony, whose son came from Salem, N. J., and purchast land near Holmesburg.

The buildings of the old Academy may be seen from the Bristol Pike as you pass in the electric street cars, but a visit to the ancient cemetery is attended with some difficulty. Lying about a mile from the town of Holmesburg, it is reacht only after traversing several fields and climbing numerous fences.

Standing in the midst of this quaint old city of the dead, one is struck with the pathetic solemnity of the place. Covered with a wild undergrowth, here and there a giant of the forest lying prone upon the ground, while many tall cedars stand as silent sentinels, the visitor experiences a strange sense of reverence and awe as he gazes upon the tombs of several of our city forefathers.

Close to the unpretentious shaft which marks the last resting place of Penn's Surveyor-General, lie the remains of his son-in-law and his grandson, while scattered about are tombstones bearing the names of Creighton, Elliot, Engle and Green, families all connected with the Crispins.

Turning away from this scene, which presents such marks of desolation, we are impress with the thought that we owe some greater and more prominent memorial in our great city, dedicated to one who played such an important part in founding the city.

What could be more appropriate than a tablet upon the wall of the City Hall, occupying, as it does, the geographical center of the city, as its bounds were determined by Holme himself.

T. B.

Says M. Jackson Crispin, of New York City, giving an account of the graves in this Crispin Cemetery:

"Next to Holme's tomb comes a mound without a stone. This is thought to be the grave of his daughter Esther. Next is a mica stone marked 'S. C.' but date obliterated; this was his son-in-law, Silas Crispin. Then comes a stone markt 'T. C., 1749'; this is Thomas Crispin, the grandson of Thomas Holme. Another inscription reads 'I. B., 1773.' Perhaps fifty graves are here with rude and simple antique stones. The bushes and trees are claiming their right to spread themselves and in the slanting rays of a June afternoon it looks like a quiet resting-place of the fathers of bygone days. Mrs. Rachel Polk, who died at the age of 80, in 1863, is buried here. She was the aunt of Hon. Benjamin Crispin and was the last person buried here."

"A massive stone marks the grave of George Henry Walker, an Englishman, buried here in 1839. The Engles, the Elliots, the Creightons and Greens are here buried, all being connected with the Crispins."

"The present Trustees are: Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown, Pa., President; Oliver Hough, Philadelphia, Secretary; J. Watts Mercur, Wallingford, Pa., John Stephenson Clark, Holmesburg, and M. Jackson Crispin, New York."

PART III.

Children of Silas Crispin²—Eleanor, Thomas, Benjamin, and Silas and Their Descendants—Eleanor³ Marries John Hart, Jr.—Sketch of Oliver Hough and Portrait and Sketch of Gen. W. W. H. Davis—Thomas Crispin³ Marries Jane Ashton—Their Descendants—Portraits and Sketches of Hon. Benjamin Crispin, Benjamin Franklin Crispin, and Col. Silas Crispin, U. S. A.—Honored Names, William, Benjamin and Silas—Benjamin³ Marries Margaret Owen—Their Marriage, Marriage Certificate and Quaker Church in Which Marriage Was Celebrated, 1722—Their Ten Children—Silas Crispin³ Marries Mary Wetherell—Their Eight Children—Extracts from Silas's Will—Their Son William as Commissary-General in Revolutionary War, also Signer of "Bills of Credit" and Collector of Excise—Runaway Man-Servant—Dollar Scrip of Continental Money; also Fifty-Shilling Piece of Province of Pennsylvania—Samuel Levis, Samuel Levis, Jr., and Portraits and Sketches of Sarah (Crispin) Levis and Her Husband, William Levis—"William Crispin, C.-G. S. P. M."—Portrait and Sketch of the Late Daniel Sutter—"The Crispin Family," by S. C. Willits, also by William Crispin, 1792—Silas Buried in Friends' Graveyard in Burlington.

ELEANOR CRISPIN³ AND JOHN HART, JR.

No. 4. ELEANOR CRISPIN³, daughter of Silas and Hester (Holme) Crispin, b. Sept. 11, 1687, m. Nov. 23, 1708, John Hart, Jr. (who was High Sheriff of Bucks County, Pa., also Coroner and Justice of the Peace of same county), son of John Hart (member of Assembly), by his wife, Susanna Rush, whose father, Thomas Rush, was son of John Rush—formerly of the Parliamentary Army of England—who came to Pennsylvania in 1683 and had a plantation in Byberry. (See Parts I and II for Eleanor's ancestry.) They had ten (10) children, as follows:

¹ **John⁴**, b. Sept. 10, 1709, d. June 11, 1743.

² **Susanna⁴**, b. April 20, 1711, d. March 30, 1733.

³ **William⁴**, b. March 7, 1713, d. Oct. 6, 1714.

⁴ **Joseph⁴**, b. May 5, 1715, d. 2, 25, 1788, intermarried with Elizabeth Collet, Oct. 9, 1740, and they had six (6) children:

¹ **William⁵**, b. Dec. 11, 1741, d. 10, 15, 1760.

² **John⁵**, b. Nov. 29, 1743, d. 6, 5, 1786.

³ **Silas⁵**, b. Oct. 4, 1747, d. ———

⁴ **Josiah⁵**, b. July 17, 1749, d. 10, 25, 1800, m. 1, 11, 1776, Ann Watts, and to them were born six (6) children:

¹ **Sarah⁶**, b. 11, 6, 1776, d. 5, 3, 1838.

² **Elizabeth⁶**, b. 12, 18, 1779, d. 10, 23, 1834.

3³ Rebecca⁶, b. 1, 14, 1782, d. 3, 4, 1815.

4³ Amy⁶, b. 6, 20, 1784, d. 8, 17, 1847, m. 3, 23, 1813, John Davis, and they had seven (7) children:

1⁴ William Hart⁷, b. 5, 3, 1814, d. 7, 8, 1815; 2⁴ Ann Hart⁷, b. 4, 13, 1815; 3⁴ Rebecca Miles⁷, b. 1, 27, 1818; 4⁴ William Watts Hart⁷, b. 7, 27, 1820, intermarried with Anna, daughter of Jacob and Mary Carpenter, 6, 24, 1856, and to them were born four (4) children:

1⁵ Amy Hart⁸, b. 4, 17, 1857, d. 4, 20, 1857; 2⁵ Jacob Carpenter⁸, b. 8, 23, 1858; 3⁵ Maggie Sprague⁸, b. 8, 12, 1860;

4⁵ John Davis⁸, b. 10, 26, 1862.

5³ Frances⁶, b. 8, 22, 1787, d. 3, 7, 1789.

6³ William Watts⁶, b. 1, 2, 1790, d. 2, 24, 1815.

5¹ Silas⁴, b. May 5, 1718, d. 10, 29, 1795.

6¹ Lucretia⁴, b. July 22, 1720, d. 12, 15, 1760.

7¹ Oliver⁴, b. July 5, 1723, d. 12, 31, 1795.

8¹ Edith⁴, b. May 4, 1727, d. 3, 27, 1805, intermarried with Isaac Hough, who was grandson of John Hough, a Justice of the Bucks County Court, and grandson of Richard Hough, Provincial Councilor, of Penna., 1683, and 1700, and member Provincial Assembly, 1684, 1688, 1690, 1697, 1699, 1700, 1703, 1704, and was a considerable landed proprietor in Warminster Township, Bucks County, and during the Revolution served on several committees appointed by the Bucks County Council of Safety, and was a member of the Warminster Company of "Associations." To Edith and Isaac were born eleven (11) children:

1² Eleanor⁵, b. Aug. 2, 1749, d. 3, 1, 1802.

2² Elizabeth⁵, b. Aug. 21, 1751.

3² Susanna⁵, b. 6, 28, 1753.

4² John⁵, b. 3, 12, 1755.

5² May⁵, b. 5, 19, 1757.

6² Isaac⁵, b. 9, 15, 1759, d. 3, 17, 1801, m. 1st. Elizabeth Houghton, 4, 25, 1781, and to them were born three (3) children:

1³ Constant⁶, b. 4, 7, 1782; 2³ Thomas⁶, b. 3, 20, 1784; 3³ Charlotte⁶, b. 7, 26, 1787. Elizabeth Hough d. 12, 23, 1787, and Isaac intermarried with Mrs. Elizabeth Eberth, 2, 16, 1793, and to them were born three (3) children:

1³ Geo. Washington⁶, b. 12, 23, 1793; 2³ Anna Maria⁶, b. 10, 19, 1796; 3³ Elizabeth⁶, b. 7, 6, 1799.

7² Thomas⁵, b. 10, 7, 1761.

8² Oliver⁵, b. 8, 27, 1763, d. 1, 1804, m. Phebe Cadwalader, 4, 16, 1790, and to them were born eight (8) children:

1³ Elizabeth⁶, b. 7, 21, 1791; 2³ Rebecca⁶, b. 8, 31, 1792; 3³ Mary⁶, b. 5, 28, 1794; 4³ Elizabeth⁶, b. 10, 23, 1796; 5³ Isaac⁶, b. 6, 25, 1798; 6³ Rachel⁶, b. 5, 4, 1800; 7³ Phebe⁶, b. 1, 7, 1802, 8³ Oliver⁶, b. 2, 14, 1804, m. Martha Briggs; she was descended on both sides from many of the most prominent families in Bucks County. Her father's house in Newtown had been the Court Inn, but he transformed it into a dwelling—the largest in the town at that time. Oliver lived in his father's house in Doylestown until his marriage, then on a place he bought near Newtown, then for a

short time in Doylestown, finally removing to Phila. in 1846. He operated largely in real estate, owning coal and timber lands in the Upper Lehigh Valley and vicinity, also tracts in Michigan, Tennessee and elsewhere. He died in Augusta, Ga., July 20, 1855, while on a journey to New Orleans to view the property of the Louisiana Coal Company of which he was a director. He was a member of Spruce Street Friends' Meeting. To Oliver and Martha (Briggs) Hough were born eight (8) children:

- 1⁴ Rebecca Jewett⁷, b. 1, 1, 1833, unm.
- 2⁴ Phebe Alice⁷, b. 2, 13, 1834, unm. Member Civic Club; Bucks County Historical Society, etc., etc., and one of the Management Committee of Friends' Central School, Phila.
- 3⁴ Mary Yardly⁷, b. 8, 10, 1835, unm. Author of Numerous Short Stories for Children, and from 1876 to 1887 proprietor and editor of a juvenile magazine: "The Children's Friend."
- 4⁴ Joseph Briggs⁷, b. 4, 6, 1837, m. 10, 27, 1864, Katherine Young of Allentown, Pa. He had one daughter, Frances Hough, b. 10, 8, 1865, d. 2, 8, 1897, unm.
- 5⁴ Elizabeth Taylor⁷, b. 6, 12, 1838, d. 4, 2, 1843.
- 6⁴ Martha Dawes⁷, b. 7, 24, 1839, unm. A manager of the Friends' Home for Children, Phila.; and of the Friends' Boarding-House Association, Phila.; and concerned in many affairs of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends.
- 7⁴ Oliver⁷, b. 12, 28, 1840, d. 7, 15, 1863, unm., at Nashville, Tenn. Mustered in, Aug. 22, 1862, as private in 160th Regt. Penna. Vols., 15th Cavalry (Anderson's), a regiment noted for the high social position of the majority of its officers and men.
- 8⁴ Isaac⁷, b. 2, 22, 1843, was a merchant in Phila. engaged in the shipping-trade with the West Indies. He was a director of the Maritime Exchange of Phila., and the Finance Company of Penna.; also member of the Union League Club of Phila., etc. He m. 1st. 9, 25, 1867, Anna Alexander Duff (daughter of Edward Duff, a Common Councilman of Phila., and Secretary of the Phila. Board of Health), by his wife Mary Jane Diehl, descended from Capt. Nicholas Diehl, a Revolutionary soldier of noble German birth, and to them was born one son:
 - 1⁵ Oliver Hough⁸, b. 9, 3, 1868. (See sketch.) Isaac Hough m. 2nd, 1887, Emilia Antoinette (Reinhart) Thibault, widow of Francis Thibault. They had issue:
 - 1⁵ John Boyd Hough⁸, b. 10, 9, 1881, d. 1, 1, 1895.
 - 9² Silas⁵, b. 2, 8, 1766, d. 5, 14, 1823.
 - 10² Joseph⁵, b. 6, 17, 1768, d. 7, 3, 1799.
 - 11² William⁵, b. 9, 12, 1770, d. unm.
- Isaac Hough d. 4, 13, 1786.
- 9¹ Seth⁴, b. June 11, 1731, d. Oct. 30, 1740.
- 10¹ Olive⁴, b. July 3, 1734, d. Aug. 13, 1734.
- Eleanor (Crispin) Hart d. 10, 29, 1754.

GENERAL WILLIAM WATTS HART DAVIS.

William Watts Hart Davis, fourth child and second son of John and Amy (Hart) Davis, intermarried, June 24, 1856, with Anna, daughter of

Jacob and Mary Carpenter, of Brooklyn, New York, and to them were born four (4) children: Amy Hart, Jacob Carpenter, Maggie Sprague, and John.

The subject of this sketch was born in Southampton, Bucks County, Pa., July 27, 1820, of Revolutionary ancestors on both sides. His line of descent from his Crispin ancestry, is: (1) Captain William Crispin of the British Navy and Anne Jasper, (2) Silas Crispin and Esther Holme, (3) Eleanor Crispin and John Hart, Jr., (4) Joseph and Elizabeth (Collet) Hart, (5) Josiah and Ann (Watts) Hart, (6) John and Amy (Hart) Davis, being of the seventh generation beginning with Captain William Crispin.

General Davis's preliminary education was received at the country schools and he graduated at Norwich University, Vermont, in 1842; was for two years an instructor in the Military Academy at Portsmouth, Va.; read law and was admitted to the bar of Bucks County in 1846; entered Harvard College and while there enlisted for the Mexican War, received the commission of Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Mass. Regt., served to the end of the war and came home a Captain. He next practiced law five years at Doylestown, Pa. In 1853 was appointed U. S. District Attorney for New Mexico; remained there four years, filling in succession the offices of District Attorney, Attorney-General, Secretary of Territory, Territorial Governor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Superintendent of Public Buildings; while there he wrote two books, "El Gringo, or New Mexico and Her People," and "The Spanish Conquest of New Mexico," and published a newspaper in Spanish and English; returned home at the close of 1857 and purchased the *Doylestown* (Pa.) *Democrat*, which he owned 32 years and edited 42 years, meanwhile publishing a number of books, twelve (12) in all; served thru the Civil War, commanding Company, Regiment, Brigade and Division; in 1878 was one of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and 1885-9 was U. S. Pension Agent, Philadelphia; is member of various patriotic societies, including that of the Aztec Club, Army of the Potomac,



GEN. W. W. H. DAVIS.

and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; also President of Bucks County Historical Association. From "History of the Hart Family" we quote as follows :

"When our Civil War broke out Mr. Davis recruited a company of three-months' men. When their time had expired he raised a regiment of infantry and a six-gun battery for three years, and served out his full term, the greater part of the time commanding a brigade or division. He was twice wounded, in the left elbow by a rifle ball, and in the right hand by a shell, which carried away the fingers, and was also struck by a spent ball on the right breast. The President conferred upon him the brevet of Brigadier-General for 'meritorious conduct at the siege of Charleston.' He is the author of the 'History of the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment'."

OLIVER HOUGH.

Oliver Hough, son of Isaac and Anna A. Hough, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1868. Received early education at private schools and entered the University of Pennsylvania in the class of '88, receiving the degrees of B.S. and P.C. on completion of course. While at College was Vice-President and President of the class of '88 and for two terms Secretary of the U. of P. Cricket Club Association.

For thesis required for technical degree (P.C.) made three original researches in chemistry, described under the titles:

- I. "An Attempt to Introduce Iodin Into Parabromobenzoic Acid."
- II. "Some Salts of Meta-nitro-para-bromobenzoic Acid."
- III. "Some Compounds of Monochlorodinitrophenol."

Nos. I. and II. were published in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, December, 1891. No. III. resulted in the discovery of twelve previously unknown chemical compounds; a preliminary notice of this was published in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, August, 1889, by Professor Edgar F. Smith, of the U. of P., under whose direction the work was carried out, but the entire paper has not been printed.

He has written a number of magazine and newspaper articles of historical or biographical character, the principal ones being: "Richard Hough, Provincial Councilor" (Penna. Mag. His. and Biog., XVIII, 20), and "Captain Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General of Penna. and Provincial Councilor" (Penna. Mag. Hist. Biog., XIX, 413; XX, 128 and 248); also "Captain William Crispin, Proprietary's Commissioner For Settling the Colony in Pennsylvania"; (read before the Hist. Soc. of Penna., Jan. 10, 1898, and pub. in Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog., XXII, 34); and "Thomas Janney, Provincial Councilor." (Read before Bucks County (Pa.) Hist. Soc., July 20, 1897, and pub. in Bucks County newspapers.)

In politics Oliver Hough has been Secretary and Chairman of the 7th Ward Association, Municipal League of Philadelphia; a member of several

committees in charge of independent candidates' campaigns; and from 1896 to date has represented the 14th Division, 7th Ward, in many conventions of the Republican party.

Mr. Hough joined the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a private in Company D, 1st Regiment of Infantry, August 10, 1893; made Corporal, June 15, 1896; honorably discharged Jan. 11, 1897.

Private in Company G, 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Feb. 5, 1897; 2nd Lieutenant June 10, 1897; on leave of absence from July 19, to Oct. 22, 1898, to serve in U. S. Volunteer Army. Mustered into United States service July 22, 1898, as 2nd Lieutenant, Company I, 3rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for Spanish War. Detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and Acting Assistant Ordnance Officer, in camp at Fernandina, Fla., and Huntsville, Ala. Mustered out Oct. 22, 1898.

Mr. Hough has taken a lively interest in the Crispin history and genealogy and these pages witness frequently to the value of his brochure: "Captain William Crispin, Proprietary's Commissioner For Settling the Colony in Pennsylvania," in the preparation of this work.

THOMAS CRISPIN AND JANE ASCHTON.

No. 7.³ THOMAS CRISPIN³, seventh child and second son of Silas and Hester (Holme) Crispin, was born June 22, 1694, and married Jane, daughter of Joseph Aschton. There were five (5) children of this marriage and their records are as follows:

1¹ **Silas⁴***, b. ———, d. 17—, m. ———, Martha ———. To them were born six (6) children, as follows:

1² **Joseph⁵,†** ——— 1761, took part in Revolutionary War and in the defense of Fort Mercer, Red Bank, N. J. Joseph m. 1st, Elizabeth Rickey, who was b. 3, 9, 1775. He m. 2nd, ———. Issue of the two marriages was twelve (12) children, as follows:

1³ **Susannah⁶**, b. 9, 2, 1796.

2³ **William⁶**, b. 2, 28, 1798.

3³ **Rachel Rickey⁶**, b. 7, 27, 1803, m. 2, 18, 1824, John James Oldham. Issue eleven (11) children:

1⁴ **John James⁷**, b. 3, 27, 1825, d. 3, —, 1826; 2⁴ **Catherine⁷**, b. 9, 29, 1827, m. J. W. Burkhard, d. 12, 25, 1868; 3⁴ **Robert⁷,‡** b. 10, 20, 1829, d. 1, 25, 1877; 4⁴ **Elizabeth Rickey⁷**, b. 1, 14, 1831, m. ———, James M. Allen; 5⁴ **Henry⁷**, b. 12, 5, 1832, d. 3, —, 1836; 6⁴ **Anne Johnson⁷**, b. 8, 18, 1834; 7⁴ **Harriet Gar⁷**, b. 1, 1, 1837; 8⁴ **Mary McNair⁷**, b. 1, 22, 1839; 9⁴ **Hannah Theresa⁷**, b. 11, 14, 1841; 10⁴ **Sarah⁷**, b. 2, 17, 1843, d. 2, 18, 1843; 11⁴ **Frances Jane⁷**, b. 7, 9, 1846, m. 11, 23, 1870, George W. Butler, and their children are four (4) in number:

*Silas Crispin¹ made his will Oct. 14, 1794, and it was probated Jan. 25, 1800, and he made his son Silas⁵ his executor. (See Mem. by T. H. Crispin.)

†Joseph Crispin⁵ is buried in Levering Cemetery, Roxbury, Pa.

‡Robert was a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in our Civil War.

1⁵ Thomas^s, b. 5, 17, 1871; 2⁵ George Wallace^s, b. 9, 21, 1873;
3⁵ Matthew Williamson^s, b. 6, 6, 1876; 4⁵ Catherine Coppins^s,
b. 2, 15, 1881. *Remark*—This family all reside at 2108 N.
Twentieth St., Philadelphia, Pa., in 1901.

4³ Abel⁶, b. 10, —, 1805.

5³ Anne⁶, b. 2, 18, 1810.

9³ George W.⁶, b. 9, 16, 1818.

6³ Mary⁶, b. 1, 31, 1812.

10³ Ellen⁶, b. 7, 14, 1821.

7³ Jamima⁶, b. 10, 14, 1814.

11³ Jane⁶, b. 3, 20, 1824.

8³ Joseph, Jr.⁶, b. 7, 24, 1816.

12³ Joseph⁶, b. 4, 28, 1828.

2² William⁵. (No records.)

3² Sarah⁵. (No records.)

4² Jane⁵. (No records.)

5² Thomas⁵. (No records.)

6² Silas⁵, b. 5, 11, 1767, m. —, 17, 1788, Esther Dougherty, who was
b. 1767, d. 5, 7, 1838. Silas d. 8, 13, 1806, aged 39 yrs., 3 mos., 2
ds., from lockjaw, caused by running a needle into his heel. He
left seven (7) children:

1⁴ Martha⁶, b. 3, 18, 1789, m. James Simon, d. 4, 3, 1817.

2⁴ Benjamin⁶, b. 1792, on the farm on the Welsh Road near Holmes-
burg, Philadelphia, Pa., and d. 7, 4, 1864. He m. 10, 17, 1816,
Maria Foster, and to them were born two (2) daughters, who
died in early childhood, and six (6) sons, all of whom lived
beyond middle life. Their children's names, (seven (7) of
them), we give as follows:

1⁵ Edward T.⁷, b. 10, 2, 1817, d. Philadelphia, 3, 29, 1873.

2⁵ William⁷, b. 7, 29, 1819, d. 5, 12, 1870, at Holmesburg.

3⁵ Benjamin Franklin⁷, b. 8, 2, 1821, m. 6, 29, 1845, Elizabeth
R. Glenn. Their eight children are:

1⁶ Benjamin Franklin Crispin, Jr.^s, b. 7, 21, 1847. (See
sketch.) He has three (3) children, viz.:

1⁷ Mordecai Jackson⁹, b. 5, 13, 1875.

2⁷ Clarence Gearheart⁹, b. 9, 26, 1880.

3⁷ Helen Jean⁹, b. 1886, in Berwick, Pa., and is now a stu-
dent at her home High School.

2⁶ Robert Glenn^s, res. Rupert, Pa., in bus. at Bloomingburg, Pa.

3⁶ William Henry^s, res. Beverly, N. J., in business Phila.

4⁶ Charles Edwin^s, res. and business Phila.

5⁶ Louis^s, res. and business N. Y. City.

6⁶ Sarah Frances^s, m. 6, 4, 1874, Geo. S. Clark, res. Holmes-
burg, Pa.

7⁶ Elizabeth Glenn^s, d. 6, 2, 1873.

8⁶ Maria^s, m. William Emerson Smith, of Berwick, Pa. She
survives him and resides at Holmesburg, Pa.

4⁵ Thomas Holme⁷, b. 6, 22, 1824, d. unm.

5⁵ Silas⁷, b. 9, 9, 1828, unm., Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., d. 2,
28, 1889. (See portrait and sketch).

6⁵ Charles H.⁷, b. ———, m. ———, issue:

1⁶ Franklin Gibbs^s, D. D. S., 2029 N. 12th St., Phila., Pa.

7⁵ Eleanor Jane⁷, b. 8, 4, 1823.

Benjamin, father of above family, d. 7, 4, 1864.

3⁴ Mary⁶, b. ———, unm., d. 11, 13, 1865.

4¹ Paul⁶, b. — — —, m. Sarah Leshner, d. 9, —, 1847; being the eldest son, he inherited his father's estate. He had two children, John and Mary. Mary m. James Pearson, who built in 1855 the house which now stands on the plantation known as "Crystal Springs" near Holmesburg. It derives its name from the never-failing spring flowing from beneath the high ledge of rock underlying the hill on which the residence stands. The house is a large, double, stone mansion very substantially built, with piazza on every side, typical of the style of architecture in vogue fifty years ago. The premises are part of a tract of land ceded by William Penn to Thomas Holme July 15, 1684, by whom it was sold to Silas Crispin², his son-in-law, in the possession of whose descendants it remained until Aug., 1864. Paul Crispin was a man much respected in the neighborhood, but his son John ruined him and broke his heart. It is not known what became of John. Mary d. at Wilmington, Del., May 22, 1882.

5⁴ Silas⁶, b. 4, 18, 1798, d. 4, 13, 1823.

6⁴ Ann⁶, b. 10, 25, 1800, m. Michael Jacoby, d. 3, 18, 1829.

7⁴ Hester⁶, b. 8, 31, 1803, d. 8, 20, 1832.

2¹ Thomas⁵; nothing is known of him.

3¹ Joseph⁵; nothing is known of him.

4¹ Hannah⁵, m. April 2, 1748, at Trinity Church, Oxford, Pa., to John Engle. They are buried in the old Crispin Cemetery.

5¹ Mercy⁵, m. Joseph Engle, 3, 1, 1753, at Oxford, in Trinity Church. John and Joseph were brothers and citizens of Lower Dublin Township.

BENJAMIN CRISPIN.*

Benjamin Crispin⁶ was a lineal descendant of Thomas Holme in the fifth [sixth, Ed.] generation. His father, Silas Crispin, the third of that name, died at the comparatively early age of 39 years from lockjaw, caused by running a needle in his heel. His mother's name was Esther Dougherty, who was thus left a widow, with a family of seven children. Benjamin was born in 1792 on the farm on the Welsh Road near Holmesburg, Philadelphia, lately owned by George Clark, deceased.

The education of the youthful Crispin was obtained at the Lower Dublin Academy, while under the charge of John W. Chapman. In 1822 he was given a commission as an officer of militia by the Governor of Pennsylvania. In 1823 he was appointed by the Governor a Justice of the Peace for Byberry, Moreland, Lower Dublin and Oxford Townships, Philadelphia County, and held the office until 1837. In 1828 he was appointed a Director of Public Schools by the Court of Quarter Sessions. In 1837 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1838 and 1839. In May, 1837, he was elected a member of the corporation known as the

*The above account is taken from Samuel C. Willits' MSS., "History of the Lower Dublin Academy," etc., p. 327, and from a work entitled the "Bristol Pike," p. 98, by the Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, published in 1893. In the last named book there is an excellent portrait of Benjamin Crispin.
(G. S. C.)

Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, an institution chartered in 1794 to conduct an educational establishment in the neighborhood, the foundation of which was a bequest in the will of his ancestor, Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, who died in 1695. In 1838 he was elected President of the Board, and remained in that office until his death, which occurred 26 years thereafter. In 1840 he was elected a State Senator, and in 1843 was made Speaker of the Senate. When the County of Philadelphia was incorporated as a part of the city, in 1854, Mr. Crispin was elected as the first Common Councilman from the 23rd Ward. On retiring from the city Council he was elected a School Director. He was one of the founders of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, serving as a vestryman for 20 years and eight years as Accounting Warden. He represented the parish as a lay deputy to the Diocesan Convention in 1854, 1856, 1858 and 1860. He was one of the originators and the President of the "Trustees of the Holmesburg Athenaeum Association," a corporation which owns the town hall, known as the Athenaeum, which was constructed in 1850 by a building committee of which he was chairman. A part of the building is now occupied by the Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. This branch averages an issue of one hundred books per day at the present time (1901).



HON. BENJAMIN CRISPIN.

On October 17, 1816, Benjamin Crispin married Maria, daughter of Amos Foster, of Collegeville, near Holmesburg. Her mother was Elinor, daughter of Evan Thomas. The Fosters came from New England and the Thomases from Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. Crispin commenced their married life at the old Crispin homestead on the Welsh Road, near Holmesburg, and subsequently removed to the corner of Main and Mill Streets, Holmesburg, where Benjamin Crispin died on July 4, 1864, aged 72 years. Mrs. Crispin died at the same residence, May 13, 1882, at the age of 86 years. They had two daughters who died in early childhood, and six sons, all of whom lived beyond the period of middle age. They were named Edward, William, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Holme, Silas and Charles H. Two of the brothers, namely, Thomas and Silas, remained bachelors. The others married and had children. Benjamin Franklin Crispin, who died on July 19, 1898, was the last of the brothers to depart this life.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Crispin are buried in Emmanuel Churchyard, Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin⁷ (son of Benjamin and Maria Crispin) was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, Pa., on August 2, 1821, and departed this life at 3258 Chestnut Street, West Philadelphia, on July 19, 1898. He was educated at the Lower Dublin Academy and other schools. Early in life he entered into the bookselling establishment of a prominent Philadelphia publishing house. He was afterwards a partner in the firm of Collins & Crispin, weighmasters, of 48 South Water Street, Philadelphia. He subsequently became the head of the firm and continued the business during the remainder of his life, at the time of his death being the oldest weighmaster in the city. He was favorably known in commercial circles as an able, upright and energetic business man, and had a large number of friends, who honored him for his exemplary character, liberality of disposition, and kind and social nature.

Mr. Crispin was married June 29, 1845, to Elizabeth R. Glenn, daughter of Robert and Sarah Glenn, of Holmesburg. Mrs. Crispin died on March 31, 1873. They had issue as follows :

Benjamin F., Jr., President of the First National Bank, Berwick, Pa.; Robert Glenn, a resident of Rupert, Pa., engaged in business at Bloomsburg, Pa.; William Henry, a resident of Beverly, N. J., engaged in business at Philadelphia; Charles Edwin, a resident of Philadelphia, in business in that city; Louis, a resident of New York, in business in New York; Sarah Frances, married to George S. Clark, of Holmesburg, Philadelphia; Elizabeth Glenn, died June 2, 1873; Maria, widow of William Emerson Smith, of Berwick, Pa., resides in Holmesburg.

Mr. Crispin lived in Holmesburg until 1873. The severe domestic affliction sustained by him in that year, by the death of his wife and daughter, caused his health to give way, and he moved to Camden, N. J., where he

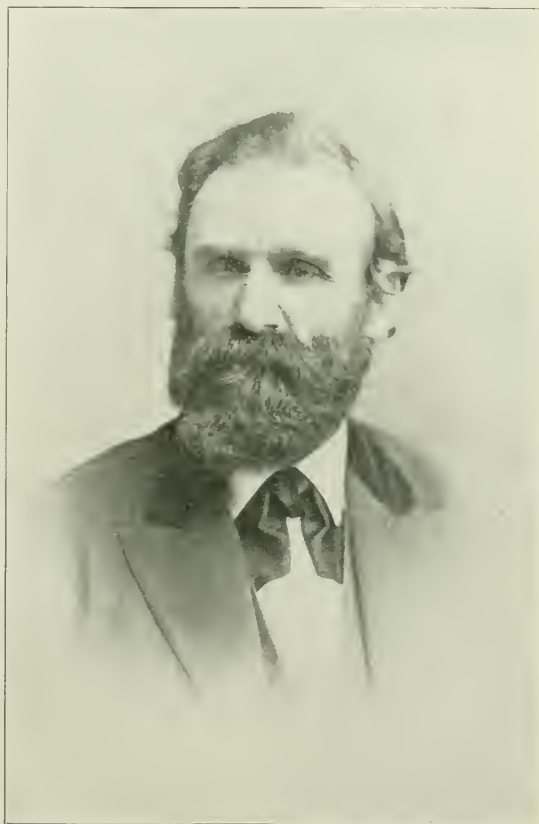
continued to reside for several years. He subsequently took up his residence in West Philadelphia, and there was married to Miss Catharine Roe, who survives him.

Mr. Crispin, while a resident of Holmesburg, took an active interest in local affairs. He was for a number of years Secretary of the Frankford & Holmesburg Railroad Company. He was one of the founders of the Holmesburg Public Library, and served as its President. In 1871 he was elected a Trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy, and in 1891 was made President of the Board, an office which he held to the time of his death. His father occupied the same position for 26 years. In 1872 he was elected a vestryman of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Holmesburg, with which his father was prominently connected for many years.

In January, 1894, he presided at the banquet given to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy. The affair took place at the Green Tree Hotel, Holmesburg. It was remarked at the time that Mr. Crispin was a lineal descendant from the founder of the trust, Captain Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, and also that he held the same relation to Captain William Crispin, representing the seventh generation in both instances.

The trust founded by the will of Thomas Holme, who died in 1695, and afterwards added to in various ways, now forms the endowment of and partly defrays the expenses of the Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, at Holmesburg.

(G. S. C.)



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN, JR.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin, Jr., son of B. F. Crispin and Elizabeth Glenn, was born in Holmesburg, Pa., 7, 21, 1847. Received early education in Lower Dublin Academy, later attended High Schools of Phila. Started in business in Phila. in 1863. Later was employed with his father in the firm of B. F. Crispin & Co. of Phila. In 1872 he came to Berwick and was elected Supt. of the Berwick Rolling Mill Co. In 1874 he married Margaret Jackson, (b. 11, 19, 1853), in the M. E. Church of Berwick, daughter of the late Hon. M. W. Jackson, who was one of the founders of the Jackson & Woodin Mfg. Co., a car company, now the Berwick district of the American Car & Foundry Co. In 1876 was elected Teller of First National Bank of Berwick; in 1879 a Director, and in 1891 Vice-President, and in 1894 was elected President. In 1892 was elected President and Treasurer of the Berwick Electric Light Company, of which corporation he was the founder. In 1894 he was elected President of the Mountain-Grove Camp-Meeting Association. In 1894 he was elected Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Berwick Store Company, Ltd., which position he held until March 1st, 1899. In 1898 he was elected Vice-President of the Legrange Light & Water Company, of Legrange, Ill., in 1876 he was elected a Trustee of the M. E. Church of Berwick and President of Board in 1895, and in 1884 was made a Trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association.. He was for ten years a member of the Board of Education and served several terms as President of the Board. In 1894 at the death of the Hon. M. W. Jackson, his father-in-law, he was made an executor of the estate.

MORDECAI JACKSON CRISPIN.

Mordecai Jackson Crispin, son of B. F. Crispin, Jr., was born in Berwick, Pa., 5, 13, 1875. He graduated from Berwick High School in May, 1892. Graduated, June, 1896, from College of New Jersey, at Princeton, with the degree of B. A. In July, 1896, went into employ of First National Bank, Berwick, and in Feb., 1897, was employed in the Jackson & Woodin Mfg. Co., and on Feb. 1st, 1901, was elected Secretary and Treasurer of W. S. Metal and Mfg. Co., whose general offices are at 71 Broadway, N. Y. On Sept. 23, 1899, was elected a Trustee of the Crispin Cemetery of Holmesburg. On June 6, 1900, was elected a member of the Board of Education, Berwick. June 7, 1900, he m. in the M. E. Church at Berwick, Marie Brockway, daughter of F. E. Brockway, a Captain of Artillery in the Civil War. Miss B. was b. in Beech Haven, Pa., July 2, 1874.

CLARENCE GEARHEART CRISPIN.

Clarence Gearheart Crispin, b. 9, 26, 1880, in Berwick, Pa. Early education acquired in Berwick High School. Sept., 1897, entered Kingston Seminary, Kingston, Pa., where he graduated in June, 1898. Sept., 1898,

he entered the Mechanical Course in Cornell University, where he was elected a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and he is now (1901) a student of that University.

COL. SILAS CRISPIN, U. S. A.

Silas Crispin⁷, son of Benjamin and Maria Crispin⁶, was born at Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, Pa., on September 9, 1828. He was educated at local schools and the Philadelphia High School. He was admitted as a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., July 1, 1846, on appointment of the late Hon. Charles Jared Ingersoll, M. C. He graduated with distinction, being third in his class, on July 1, 1850, and was then appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A. He was promoted from time to time, finally attaining the rank of Colonel of Ordnance on August 23, 1881. He served at Watervleit Arsenal, New York, Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri. He was in command of the Ordnance depot, Leavenworth, Kan., in 1860 and 1861.



COL. SILAS CRISPIN, U. S. A.

During the Civil War Colonel Crispin served for some time on the staff of Major-General George B. McClellan, and also in charge of the New York Ordnance Agency as a member of the Ordnance Board, Commandant of the New York Arsenal, etc., etc. He was President of the Ordnance Board for five years. He was Commandant at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, from June, 1885, to June, 1886, and the Benicia Arsenal, California, from June, 1886, until a short time previous to his death, which occurred at New York City on February 28, 1889. He was buried from the residence of his

niece, Mrs. Catherine M. Clark, Holmesburg, Pa., on March 8. The funeral services were held in Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. D. Caldwell Millett, D. D., rector of the parish, officiating. The interment was in the grounds connected with the church. Colonel Crispin had never married. (G. S. CLARK.)

Holmesburg, Philadelphia, February 19, 1901.

There were several Crispins who served in the Revolutionary War, and there are a few post-revolutionary Crispins who have gained some distinction by their services in the army. Supplementary to the above we mention here that the aforesaid Colonel Silas Crispin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., won such distinction during and since the late Civil War as Captain and Major of Ordnance as to be accorded a niche in Appleton's American Encyclopedia, from which we quote the following:

“SILAS CRISPIN.”

“Crispin, Silas, soldier, born in Pennsylvania about 1830. He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy in 1846, and at graduation ranked third in his class. Assigned to duty at the arsenal at Watervleit, N. Y., he remained there two years, and then served successfully at the arsenals at Allegheny, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and the Leavenworth Ordnance depot in Kansas. In 1860 he became Assistant Inspector of Arsenals. He was promoted Captain of Ordnance, August 3rd, 1861, and in that grade served in the Civil War, having charge of different depots for the Ordnance Department. He received successive brevets to include that of Colonel in the regular army at the close of the Civil War, but did not receive his promotion as Major of Ordnance until March 7, 1867. On April 14, 1875, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel August 23, 1881.”

The above was also the inventor of a breech-loading gun (cannon) and he was sent by our government to England, after our Civil War, to study the making of ordnance, and after his return was for many years in charge of various United States arsenals, his last service being in California, where he died February 28, 1889. A western paper contained this reference:

“The Secretary of War has received a telegram announcing the death to-day of Colonel Silas Crispin, Ordnance Department, of Bright's disease. Colonel Crispin was in charge of Benicia Arsenal, California.”

*Several of the guns of Colonel Crispin's invention, called the “Crispin Gun,” were cast by the U. S. Government at a cost of \$46,000 each.

LIVING CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Some Christian names among old families drop out of use in modern days and give place to new ones, or such as may better suit the fancy of parents. But in many families certain names gain a preeminence and are

*See *Cincinnati Commercial*, January 14, 1881.

handed down as a sort of heirloom, and are usually retained to show the line of descent or given in honor of some progenitor of the family. Among the names thus treasured by the Crispins are :

WILLIAM, BENJAMIN AND SILAS.

A cursory glance among the records in my possession shows 23 Williams, 22 Benjamins and 13 Silases, and there are several Thomases, Josephs, Johns and Jameses, all of them in use from the first settlement in America, and in fact every one of these names is in use among the Crispins of England. The name Benjamin was supposed to have been given in honor of Benjamin Franklin, but Franklin was born in 1706, while the second son of Silas and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin, born in 1699, was named Benjamin; and Silas's father had a son by his second wife named Benjamin, who remained in England. It may be that General Benjamin Crispin, of England, is a descendant of Captain William, thru his son Benjamin. The name Benjamin, like William, may have come into such prominent use among the Crispins by reason of some special significance surrounding it from deeds of daring or other noble traits in some remote ancestor who first bore the name.

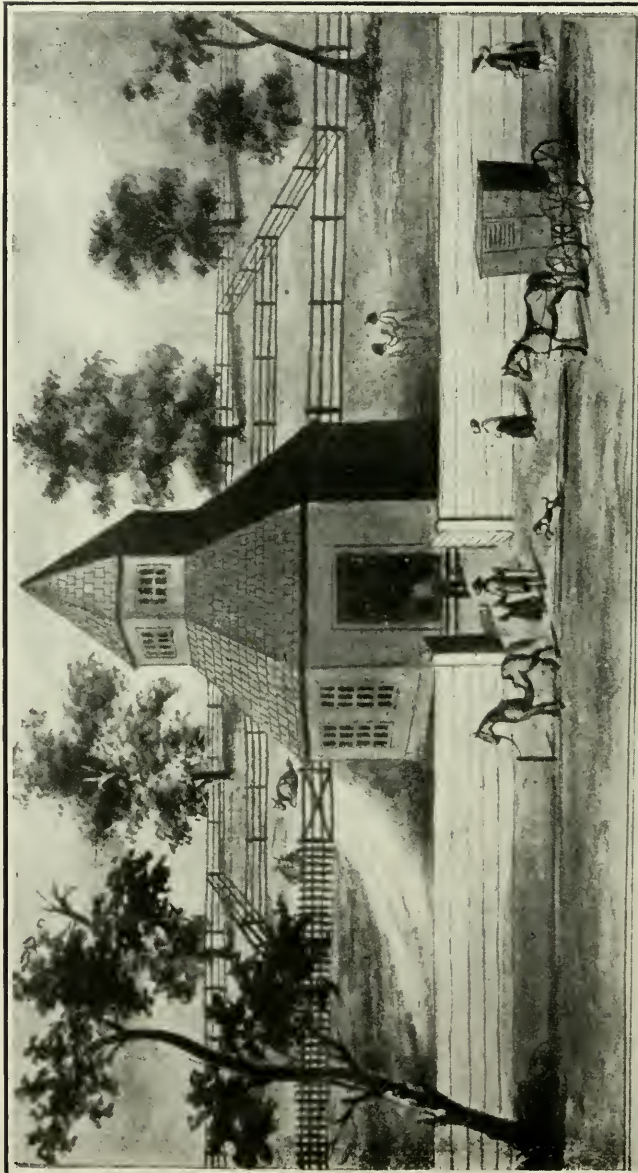
BENJAMIN CRISPIN AND MARGARET OWEN.

No. 10. BENJAMIN CRISPIN³, son of Silas Crispin by his second wife (Mary Stockton-Shinn), was married to Margaret, daughter of Joshua Owen, of Springfield, N. J., and that event occurred, and was duly celebrated, in the old Quaker Meeting-House* in Burlington, N. J., 6 mo. [Aug.] 21 d. 1722, and we here present, on other pages, a picture of said meeting-house and a reproduction from the original, of the Marriage Certificate, and the said original certificate is now (1901) in the possession of Mrs. C. S. Sutter (widow of the late Daniel Sutter), of Mt. Holly, N. J., who kindly furnished for our keeping and disposal, a photographic copy of the same. This couple, born 200 years ago, had a large family of children and their descendants are numerous in New Jersey, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri and elsewhere, to keep their memories green. The writer is a great-great-grandson of this union.

This Friends' Meeting-House in which the marriage of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin, was celebrated in 1722, was "built in 1683" and was "taken down about 1786-7"—103 years at least it had been a church home for the Friends where their peculiar doctrines were promulgated and where thousands were instructed and inspired to live purer and nobler lives in conformity with the spirit of Christ.

Burlington, N. J., was a sort of Mecca in that early day for those godly people called Quakers, and when they had put their lands in a fair state of

*This engraving of the old Quaker Church is made from one in a book entitled, "The Antrim Family," by Miss Harriet Stockton Antrim of Burlington, N. J., who kindly furnished it for this work.



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

on High St. Burlington N.J.

Built in 1653. Taken down about 1786-7

Present House built on the site in 1788.

At our time mostly meeting held at the house of John Burdick of 15 1/2 Ave 1872. It is believed that a
Meeting house as built according to a Draft of a design by one Amos Tuck. But signs are from and to not for
which is said to have 1600 L in 1788 and 1790 engaged to the 1788 and 1790. The house built in 1788 and 1790.



Whereas Benjamin Crispin son of Silas Crispin of Pensylvania deceased and Margaret Owen daughter of Joshua Owen of Springfield in y^e County of Burlington in y^e West Division of New Jersey in America Having declared their Intentions of Marrying with Each other afore severall Monthly Meetings of y^e people of god Called Quakers At Burlington in y^e said Western Division of New Jersey according to the good order amongst them having Consent of parents and Relations concerned their said proposed Marriage was allowed of by y^e said Meetings ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Now there are to Certificate ~~above~~ ^{that} Benjamin Crispin and Margaret Owen appeared at a Publick Meeting of the said People at their publick meeting house in y^e Township of Springfield and County of Burlington afore said **And** the said Benjamin Crispin taking the said Margaret Owen by the hand did in a solemn Manner openly declare that he took her the said Margaret Owen to be his Wife promising to be unto her a loving and faithfull Husband until death should separate them **And** then and there in the said Assembly the said Margaret Owen did in like manner declare that she took the said Benjamin Crispin to be her Husband promising to be unto him a faithfull and loving Wife until death should separate them **And** Moreover they y^e said Benjamin Crispin and Margaret Owen she according to the custom of Marriage affirming the name of her present Husband as a further confirmation did then and there to this presents set their hands **And** Well whose names are here subscribed being present at y^e solemnization of the said Marriage and Subscribed

Witnessed 1722

John Butcher
Edward Barton
William Galt
Alexander Jeff
Jonas Custell
Robert Gillum
H^o Scattergood

Thomas Antrum
Elizabeth Burr
Josh Hall
Mary Shinn
Sarah Beaman

John Owen
Martha Owen
Silas Crispin
Thomas Shinn
James Shinn
Abner Owen
John Wright

Anna Stockton
Rebecca Owen
Theophilus
James Shinn
Hannah Shinn

cultivation and removed or overcome the chief difficulties incident to a settlement in the wilderness, it was natural for them to begin to plan for the erection of a meeting-house. Their meetings had "outgrown the capacity of any private house," in which, hitherto, they had worshipt. And a subscription was started and by "5 of 12 mo. 1682" the subscriptions had reacht £132, 16s, and Francis Collings was engaged to construct the new church as will be seen from the following minute from "Book A, Burlington Monthly Meeting," as printed on the accompanying engraving and also in Mrs. Gummere's "Burlington Friends":

"It is ordered that a meeting-house be built according to draft of six square building of forty foot square from out to out for which he is to have £160 which ye meeting engageth to see ye Persons paid that shall disburst ye same to Francis Collings."

The following is a copy of the "family record" of the above couple:

"FAMILY RECORD"

of Benjamin³ and Margaret and their children as kept by Ann Crispin Lipincott, a granddaughter of the same:

- " 1. Silas Crispin was born May 5th, 1723, [M. Patience Haines, see records No. 1, Part IV, this book.]
- " 2. Rebecah Crispin was born May 25th, 1725. [No records.]
- " 3. Martha Crispin was born Sept. 29th, 1727. [No records.]
- " 4. Joshua Crispin was born Sept. 12th, 1729. [M. See No. 4, Part IV.]
- " 5. Margaret Crispin was born Oct. 4th, 1734. [No records.]
- " 6. Joseph Crispin was born July 17th, 1737. [M. Elizabeth Owen, see No. 6, Part IV.]
- " 7. Benjamin Crispin was born Nov. 27th, 1739. [M. Rachel Braddock, see records No. 7, Part IV.]
- " 8. Hannah Crispin was born Aug. 12th, 1741. [M. Richard Stockton, 1768. For Stockton-Antrim records, see No. 8, Part IV.]
- " 9. Paul Crispin was born July 18th, 1743. [M. Rebecca Hewlings, see partial records, No. 9, Part V.]
- " 10. Jonathan Crispin was born April 15, 1746. [M. Mary Hewlings, see partial records No. 10, Part V.]

"A TRUE COPY."

"Margaret Crispin, wife of Benjamin [and mother of above family] "departed this life May 4th, 1753. Benjamin Crispin, husband of Margaret "[and father of above family] departed this life Dec. 6th, 1753."

The following court records copied by the writer in Oct., 1882, from the Secretary of State's office, Trenton, N. J., show that Silas¹, the eldest son, administered upon his father's estate:

[Copy.]

"Benjamin Crispin, Book 8, page 16, Letters of Administration granted.

" Jan. 1, 1754, letters granted to Silas Crispin, Admr. of the Estate of "Benjamin Crispin of the Township of Northampton, Co. of Burlington, by "his Excellency, Governor Belcher."

Silas Crispin)
 Admr of)
 Benj Crispin)
 Invtv filed
 Quietus Grant^d
 Bill £11
 £272 / 4 / 0
 Bill £119 / 7 / 4

Be it remembered that on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1754, Letters of Administration were granted by His Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Governor of the Province of New Jersey, & unto Silas Crispin of all and Singular the goods, chattels and credits which were of Benjamin Crispin, late of the Township of Northampton and County of Burlington, Deceased, the Said Silas Crispin being duly affirmed according to law and giving Security well and faithfully to administer the said deceased's Estate to Exhibit a true & perfect Inventory and render a just account thereof.

"Given under the prerogative Seal of the Said Province at Burlington the day & year above Written. CHAS. READ, Reg^r."

SILAS CRISPIN³ AND MARY WETHERELL.

No. 12. SILAS CRISPIN³,* the twelfth child of Silas Crispin², and fourth by his second wife, Mary Stockton-Shinn, was born March 19, 1702, and died Nov., 1749. He was married Nov. 9, 1724, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Wetherell. She was born Aug. 2, 1704, and died 1790. (See "Wetherell Family," by Christopher Wetherell). The will of Silas Crispin³ (No. 12) made Aug. 12, 1749, and probated Nov. 17, 1749, made his widow (Mary) and Thomas Wetherell Executrix and Executor, as shown by the records in Secretary of State's office, pages 311-313, and the will contains the following provisions:

"I, Silas Crispin, in the City of Burlington, in the Province of New Jersey, Tailor, being sick, etc., but of sound mind and memory, thanks to Almighty God for the same, August 2nd, 1749, Give and bequeath unto my loving wife, Mary Crispin, my house and lot, wherein I now dwell, for and during her natural life and after her decease, I order, give and devise, etc., . . . the Brick House or part, to my son, Thomas Crispin, & the shop or wooden part I give unto my son, William Crispin." Also this: "*Item:* I give my negro girl Dinah, to my wife until she, the said negro, shall be 24 years old and then I give the said negro to my daughter, Sarah, to her, her heirs and assigns forever."

The above "will" shows that Silas Crispin "owned" a negro servant girl as late as 1749, and then bequeathed her to his wife till the servant was 24 years of age and then to his daughter, "her and her heirs and assigns forever." This was in New Jersey and negro slavery was in vogue in all the thirteen original colonies as late as 1763. But this was not the only form of servitude in those days. Many boys and young women were kid-napt and sold into servitude by those who had stolen them. Criminals were also sold into involuntary servitude, but many reputable people sold themselves into service for a term of years, in return for transportation to America. And the following, which, by permission of American Book

*Silas Crispin³ was buried in the Friends' graveyard, at Burlington, N. J.

Company, we transfer from McMaster's History of the United States (page 95), is taken from an old Philadelphia newspaper and evidently refers to the above "Taylor" and the "man-servant," no doubt, was one of the latter class of "indentured" servants, who had entered into a "bargain and sale," legally drawn up, and duly signed by the parties concerned, and to continue for a specified term of years. It savors of the old slaveholding spirit and sounds harsh to ears polite to-day, but have we not small reason to boast of our moral advancement? While we have no negroes to actually "buy and sell," yet there is much in evidence that, in slang phrase, we do "have negroes to burn," literally, not only in the Southern states, but in Indiana, Kansas, etc., in the North, to the great shame and disgrace of American civilization.



UN away, the 23d of this

Instant January, from Silas Crispin of Burlington, Taylor, a Servant Man named Joseph Morris, by Trade a Taylor, aged about 22 Years, of a middle Stature, swarthy Complexion, light gray Eyes, his Hair clipp'd off, mark'd with a large pit of the Small Pox on one Cheek near his Eye, had on when he went away a good Felt Hat, a yelowish Drugget Coat with Pleits behind, an old

Ozenbrigs Vest, two Ozenbrigs Shirts, a pair of Leather Breeches handsomely worm'd and flower'd up the Knees, yarn Stockings and good round toe'd Shoes Took with him a large pair of Sheers-crack'd in one of the Bows, & mark'd with the Word [Savoy]. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward besides reasonable Charges, paid by me

Silas Crispin.

From a Philadelphia newspaper

As a Canadian paper remarks: "Burning negroes seems to be taking the place of the old-time barbecue as a popular festivity." And the New York Sun says of these burnings: "The more of them there are the more there will be, according to the well-known psychological law of suggestion . . . They pervert the minds of the mob, of the negroes tortured, and of the community generally, in which it takes place. It spreads savagery and savage mania. In both pursuer and pursued arises an hysterical thirst for blood and horrible atrocity."

Silas³ and Mary (Wetherell) Crispin had issue eight (8) children:

1¹ **Samuel**⁴, b. ———, d. 1791, m. ———, Sarah ——— and had issue, but we have no records.

2¹ **William**⁴, b. 7, ———, 1742*, d. 1797. He m. 12, 16, 1762, Rachel, daughter of John Wharton*, late of Chester, Pa., by his wife

*See "The Crispin Family," by William Crispin in 1792.

Mary Dobbins. John Wharton was the son of Thomas Wharton, founder of the Philadelphia family of Whartons, by his wife Rachel Thomas.

William⁴ and Rachel (Wharton)* Crispin had five (5) sons and five (5) daughters, six (6) of whom are as follows:

1² William⁵, b. ———, d. ———, unnm.

2² Sarah⁵, b. ———, m. 9, 12, 1801, William Levis, son of Samuel Levis of Springfield, Delaware (formerly Chester County), by his wife Mary, daughter of Joshua and Margaret Thompson, of Ridley, Penna. He died May, 1819. (See portrait and sketch.) To Sarah and Wm. Levis were born two (2) children:

1³ William⁶, b. 11, 17, 1804, d. 4, 6, 1869, m. 10, 24, 1839, Elizabeth Allen (b. 6, 29, 1808, d. 10, 24, 1891), dau. of Brittain White by his wife, Elizabeth Gray. They had five (5) children:

1⁴ Elizabeth Gray⁷, b. 12, 5, 1840, d. 4, 25, 1887, m. 1, 16, 1868, Frank K. Hipple, b. 7, 2, 1839, son of Peter S. Hipple, (by his wife, Anna Knorr). Had five (5) children:

1⁵ William Levis⁸, b. 10, 19, 1868, d. 6, 1, 1895, unnm.; 2⁵ Elizabeth White⁸, b. 5, 12, 1870, d. 4, 14, 1871; 3⁵ Gertrude⁸, b. 11, 29, 1871, d. 5, 30, 1875; 4⁵ Heyward Drayton⁸, b. 1, 14, 1876, d. 6, 21, 1881; 5⁵ Frank Wharton⁸, b. 8, 16, 1877.

2⁴ Sarah⁷, b. 2, 6, 1843, m. 12, 19, 1892, Frank K. Hipple, formerly husband of her sister Elizabeth, now deceased.

3⁴ Henry⁷, b. 10, 26, 1844, d. 8, 4, 1899, unnm.

4⁴ Samuel White⁷, b. 3, 6, 1847.

Samuel White Levis is a resident of Philadelphia, and has been an active promoter of the Crispin history and genealogy, and he kindly furnishes the inserts and the fine half-tone engravings of his grandparents, William Levis and Sarah (Crispin) Levis, which appear elsewhere.

5⁴ Mary White⁷, b. 7, 23, 1850, m. 12, 11, 1877, George B. McCulloh, b. 1834, d. 3, 8, 1887, son of Wm. S. McCulloh, by his wife Galatee Labordaire. Had four (4) children:

1⁵ Josephine⁸, b. 5, 6, 1879; 2⁵ Elizabeth White⁸, b. 6, 28, 1880, d. 6, 21, 1883; 3⁵ George B.⁸, b. 8, 16, 1884; 4⁵ Henry Levis⁸, b. 12, 28, 1886, d. 7, 22, 1887.

2³ Edmund⁶, b. 11, 17, 1806, d. 3, 20, 1858, m. 12, 13, 1827, Elizabeth Thompson, b. 11, 11, 1806, d. 4, 6, 1849. Had five (5) children:

1⁴ Hester Crispin⁷, b. 3, 8, 1829, d. 11, 27, 1852, unnm.

2⁴ Sarah⁷, b. ———, d. unnm.

3⁴ William⁷, b. 3, 8, 1834, d. 4, 16, 1887, m. 12, 25, 1854, Mary E. Ryan, b. 8, 15, 1835. Had issue, six (6) children:

1⁵ Edmund Francis⁸, b. 5, 30, 1856, d. 11, 11, 1876; 2⁵ Wm. H.⁸, b. 4, 1, 1858, d. 1, 13, 1874; 3⁵ Robert Thompson⁸, b. 1, 17, 1860, d. 5, 22, 1867; 4⁵ Winfield Scott⁸, b. 11, 21, 1861, d. 8, 16, 1863; 5⁵ Grant⁸, b. 3, 3, 1868; 6⁵ Horace Egbert⁸, b. 9, 20, 1876, d. 3, 6, 1877.

4⁴ Elizabeth⁷, b. 4, 19, 1838.

*See "Wharton Family," by Anne H. Wharton.

- 5^d Edmund Govett⁷, b. 11, 26, 1841, d. 10, —, 1866, unm.
 3² Hetty⁵ or Hester (from Esther), b. —, unm., d. —; will probated 1, 7, 1850.
 4² Rachel⁵, b. —, unm. Hetty Crispin, her sister, was appointed Administratrix, July 15, 1822.
 5² Mary⁵, eldest, b. —, unm., d.
 6² Thomas⁵, b. —, 1778, d. —, buried 9, 23, 1781.
 *7², 8², 9², and 10² we have not the names.
 3¹ Mary⁴,[†] b. —, m. —, Aaron Smith and had issue:
 1² Ann⁵, b. —, m. —, Benjamin Pippett; issue:
 1³ T. J. Sutter⁶, b. —, m. —; issue:
 1⁴ Daniel Sutter⁷ of Mt. Holly, N. J.
 2⁴ A daughter.
 4¹ Sarah⁴, b. —, m. —, Abraham Jones; no issue.
 5¹ Anne⁴, b. —, m. —, Smith; no issue.
 6¹ Elizabeth⁴, b. —, d. —.
 7¹ Thomas⁴, b. —, d. —.
 8¹ Abigail⁴, b. —, d. —, m. Samuel Swift and had issue.
 (No record of children.)

SARAH CRISPIN AND WILLIAM LEVIS.

We present to our readers, on other pages, the portrait of Sarah Crispin, daughter of Wm. Crispin⁴ of Revolutionary days, and of her husband, William Levis, in Colonial costume. Sarah Crispin's father was born in 1742, and on another page of this chapter we print a sketch of "The Crispin Family," written by him in 1792.

This William Crispin⁴ was Commissary-General of Pennsylvania Militia, and also of the Navy, during the Revolutionary War. His first service of which we have records was under date of Dec. 16, 1776. For title of Commissary-General see letter of William Crispin to General Lacy and (Penna. Archives, Vol. IX, page 437) in regard to soldiers demanding liquor. It is headed, "Newtown, Bucks County, Oct. 17, 1781," and signed "Wm. Crifpin, C. G. S. P. M." He was also appointed by Congress, Dec. 11, 1775, one of of the thirty-six signers of the \$3,600,000.00 Bills of Credit which that body had ordered to be emitted, in six batches, during 1775 and 1776, and was also appointed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, Nov. 23, 1780, Collector of Excise of City and County of Philadelphia.

The above Bills of Credit or scrip money greatly depreciated and were known as "shinplasters." This currency was printed on paper so thick that the British called it "the pasteboard money of the rebels." Barnes's School History of the United States (page 135) has an engraving (which we here reproduce by permission of the American Book Company), of one of these Bills of Credit of the denomination one dollar, and bears date, "Nov.

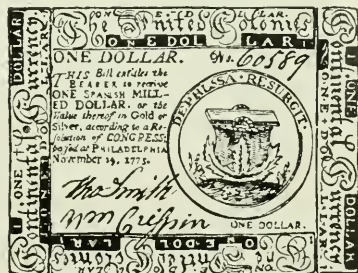
*See "The Crispin Family," by William Crispin, written 1792, p. 61.

†The Court Records show that: "Oct. 12, 1792, Letters of Admr. were granted to Aaron Smith of the estate of Mary Crispin of the County of Burlington, Bowes Reed, Regr."



SARAH (CRISPIN) LEVIS.

29, 1775," and the names of two of the thirty-six signers, "Tho. Smith and Wm. Crispin." But as early as 1773 Wm. Crispin's name appears on paper currency of the Pennsylvania Province, the act authorizing its issue being passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, Oct. 15, 1773, and the writer has in his possession a fifty-shilling piece of this money (face value about \$12.50), a present from the late Daniel Sutter of Mt. Holly, N. J., the other signatures being Jas. Stephens and Thomas Leech. This scrip is an interesting Crispin family heirloom, and is scarce and historically valuable. But to reproduce the 50-shilling piece would cost about its face value (owing to its brown appearance and dim lettering) hence we cannot give our readers the pleasure of seeing what it looks like.



CONTINENTAL MONEY.

Sarah Crispin⁵ was married to William Levis Sept. 12, 1801. William Levis was 2nd Lieutenant 6th Company, 3 Battalion, Chester County (Pa.) Militia, commanded by Colonel Caleb Davis; was commissioned May 14, 1777. (See Pennsylvanians of the Rev. War, Vol. II, pp. 84 and 85.) His father, Samuel Levis, was a Member of the Assembly 1739-1747. His grandfather, Samuel Levis, who came to America in 1684, with his wife and son Samuel, was a Member of the Governor's Council 1692, and Justice of the Courts of Chester County 1686, 1689, also a Member of Assembly 1689, 1694, 1698, 1700, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709.

DANIEL SUTTER.

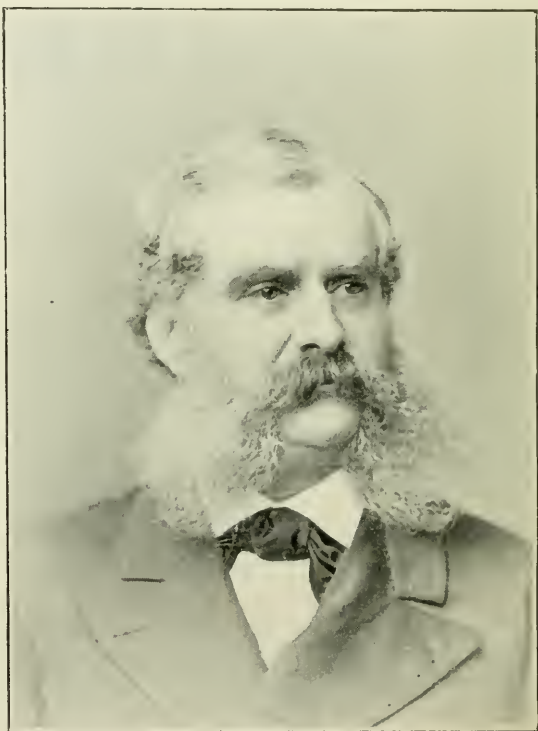
Daniel, son of T. J. Sutter, and great-grandson of Aaron and Mary (Crispin) Smith, was born in Mt. Holly, N. J., Dec. 16, 1830. He attended the Friends' school until 14 and then entered the general store of John Devan at Wrightstown. Here he spent two years, returning to his home every Saturday night, but promptly at the store every Monday morning at break of day. This faithfulness stood him in good stead all thru his long and successful business career. He won the confidence of his employers and was entrusted implicitly for his ability and strict attention to business. Some time in the fifties he entered the wholesale shoe store of J. and M. Saunders, in Philadelphia, where he had entire charge of the books, and his home paper says:

"In 1863 he married the daughter of McPherson Saunders, one of the members of the firm, and shortly afterward, with Arthur Miller, who also was in the employ of the Saunderses, he started in the sale of rubber goods on Commerce Street, Philadelphia. In that location the concern grew and prospered until 1895, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Sutter retired to enjoy a well-earned rest after a half century of active business life.

"Mr. Sutter's first wife, by whom he had one son, Charles Sutter, having died some years before, he married Miss Cynthia Sheppard, of Trenton, in 1882, who, together with his eldest son, and one son by his second marriage, Niel Sutter, and a sister, survive him.

"He was a man of sterling Christian character, and was never happier than when in the enjoyment of his domestic circle. He was a devoted son and brother, a loving husband and father and a friend whom all were proud to own.

"For twenty-five years he was a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank on Third street, Philadelphia, and for forty years was treasurer of Phoenix Lodge, F. and A. M. He was a member of the Trades League and was chairman of the committee on entertainment, a director of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad Company, a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and of the Union League. He was also a member of the Knights Templar and was a thirty-second degree Mason. Representatives from nearly all of these were present at the funeral."



DANIEL SUTTER.

Mr. Sutter's death occurred from Bright's disease, in 1900. He was truly a good man. Altho his Crispin ancestry was three generations away he was much interested in the Crispin history and genealogy and in 1882 he made the writer a welcome guest in his home and gave him much valuable information about the Crispin's, then known to but few other members of the Crispin family. He was of the seventh generation of descent from Captain William Crispin.



WILLIAM LEVIS.

THE CRISPIN FAMILY.*

"A History of Lower Dublin Academy.

"A Biographical and Historical Sketch of Thomas Holme and His Times, and Other Historical Matters, Pertaining to the School and Neighborhood."

From a Book of MSS., by

"Samuel C. Willits.

"1885."

Page 260. "Thomas Holme, the Surveyor-General of William Penn, arrived in Pennsylvania in the latter part of the 4th month (June) 1682. His commission bears date 18th of 2d mo. (April) 1682. He resided at Waterford, Ireland. He was appointed in place of William Crispin, of Kinsale, Ireland, deceased, said by Dr. Moses B. Smith, in his genealogy of the Blackfan family, to have been 'the particular friend and confidante of William Penn, and who appointed him his first Commissioner of Property and Surveyor-General, on the 25th day of October, 1681, but who was taken sick and died while he was preparing to sail for Pennsylvania.' Dr. Smith says that 'Edward Blackfan of Stenning, in the County of Sussex, England, was married to Rebecca Crispin, daughter of William Crispin, of Kinsale, Ireland, deceased, at Friends' Meeting in Ifield, Sussex, on the 24th day of the 8 month [October] 1688, to which certificate I find as witnesses the signatures of William Penn, Gulielma Maria Penn, Springett Penn and Letitia Penn, besides many other Friends.'

"Silas Crispin, son of William, deceased, married Hester, daughter of Thomas Holme, soon after their arrival in America, the said Hester leaving issue one son and five daughters. The said Silas Crispin, by a second marriage leaving other issue. An account of the Crispin family, written by William Crispin, a grandson of Silas Crispin, thru his second marriage, I give below, and while the main points of the narrative, no doubt, are correct, his 'genealogy' of the family is not reliable, as he mixes up the children of the different marriages and generations, and even gives the name of his grandfather's first wife as Mary—which may have been [was] the name of the second wife, who, he says, was a widow Shinn."

"Some Account of the Crispin Family, Late of England, and Some of Their Descendants That Settled in Pennsylvania, written by William Crispin of Philadelphia, in 1792.

"William Crispin went to England at the Norman Conquest, and was at the battle of Hastings, which decided the fate of the Kings of the Danish line, and had no small share in the conflict. Sir William Crispin was present

*Hon. Geo. S. Clark, of Holmesburg, Pa., has kindly copied for us from Samuel C. Willits' book of MSS., the above article, "The Crispin Family."

at the strife between Robert, Duke of Normandy, and his brother Stephen, near to Rouen, the capitol of Normandy. He pierced thru the ranks to where the King was and cut him thru his coat of mail. He afterwards won several tournaments, and by his feat in horsemanship had three horse-shoes for his coat of arms.

“But to come down nearer to our own times in the last century, when civil feuds ran high, in Charles the 1st’s reign, and civil war the consequence; my great-grandfather, William Crispin, was one of Oliver Cromwell’s trained band, and at length Captain of the Guard, but finding Cromwell deviating from his promises, he went to sea with Admiral Penn (they having married sisters), he was ordered on a secret expedition to attack Hispaniola, but owing to a misunderstanding with the land forces under Gen. Venables it failed, they then turned against Jamaica, arriving before the capitol St. Jago. William Crispin fired the first and third shots, which felled their flagstaff, and the Spaniards surrendered, and Admiral Penn had an addition to the coat of arms of three balls, which they still retain in the family. [See page 9.] Cromwell was displeased on their return to England and had the Admiral placed in the Tower. When peace was made, Cromwell gave my great-grandfather, William Crispin, a forfeited estate in Ireland, near the Shannon River, not far from Limerick, he took possession of it, but when William Penn, his cousin [nephew], got the grant of Pennsylvania, he, William Crispin, received from Penn, the appointment of Surveyor-General of the province. They left in the fall of the year, but when they arrived at the Capes of Delaware they found contrary winds for ascending to Philadelphia, so they went to Barbados, he was taken sick there and died, his cousin [nephew], William Penn, then appointed Thomas Holme, who was a midshipman in the aforesaid expedition, and had been living with my grandfather’s family in Ireland. He started immediately to Philadelphia and brought over with him my grandfather, Silas Crispin. Silas got acquainted with Mary [Esther], the eldest daughter of Thomas Holme, on their passage to Philadelphia, and were married soon after their arrival in that city. My grandfather, Silas, and Mary [Esther or Hester—Editor], his wife, settled on a farm of 500 acres, given them by their cousin, William Penn, on the Pennypack Creek near Philadelphia, here they had their first child in an Indian wigwam, belonging to a chief of the Tammany tribe of Indians.

“My grandmother, Mary [Esther or Hester], lived but a short time, after her death my grandfather married a widow Shinn, whose maiden name was Stockton, of New Jersey. By her previous marriage she had two sons, Thomas and Samuel Shinn, who settled in New Jersey, near Mt. Holly, and had numerous families.

“My grandfather had one son, Thomas, by his first wife, who settled near him on the Pennypack. By his second wife he had three sons and

three daughters, to wit: Joseph, Benjamin, Mary, Abigail, Silas and Mercy [?]. Silas was my father, Mary married a Collet [incorrect: Mary married Thomas Earl—Editor] and settled on Ponequestion Creek in Philadelphia County. One married Thomas Rush of same place, and one John Hart of Bucks County, from whence the Hart family of that place. My uncle Joseph, settled in Delaware State, near Dover, and had a son Silas, living the last account from there. My uncle, Benjamin, settled in West Jersey, and left a numerous progeny. My father, Silas, married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Wetherell, of Burlington, N. J., and left eight children, to wit: Samuel, Sarah, Mary, William, Ann, Elizabeth, Thomas and Abigail. My father died at the age of 44 years, and lies buried in Friends [grave] yard at Burlington, and here let me drop a tear to his memory, as he lived beloved, so died he lamented. My mother died at the advanced age of 86, highly respected and beloved by all. My grandfather, Silas Crispin, had a daughter Rebecca, who married Edward Blackfan in England. Her husband soon after died. She was sent for by her cousin, William Penn, then Governor of Pennsylvania, to come to this country. She and her infant son, William, came over here in the same ship with Thomas Chalkley and divers other friends. On their arrival Rebecca was sent to take charge of the Proprietary's house on the Delaware in Penn's Manor, and allowed ten pounds a year, to be paid out of the Receiver-General's Office. She lived there a number of years, and when her son came of age he married Elinor Wood of Philadelphia at Friends Meeting House in the year 1721. They had several children, one of whom was named Crispin, after the maiden name of his mother. Most of them settled in Buckingham, Bucks County, and belonged to Friends Society. So far I have brought down the the pedigree of some of the branches of the Crispin family, from which I descended. I now live in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, No. 16, and have had, by Rachel, my wife, five sons and five daughters, five of whom now live with me, to wit: Mary, my eldest, Sarah, Hester and Rachel, and my only son, William. I am now aged 50, in the 7th month last, and have seen great changes in this life, and one solemn change will fix me unalterably—but I have a well grounded hope it will be for the better."

"WILLIAM CRISPIN."

"Phila., September 20, 1792."

PART IV.

Children of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin³—Silas Crispin¹ Marries Patience Haines—Their Nine Children, Caleb, William Joshua, Seth, Benjamin, Abel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah, and Their Descendants—Joshua Crispin⁴ and Supposed Descendants—Joseph and Elizabeth (Owen) Crispin⁴ and Their Descendants—The “Crispenns”—Portraits and Sketches of Rebecca H. (Crispin) Haines; Abel Crispin Haines, M.D.; Harry Acton Crispin; Hon. Joseph B. Crispin and Mary A. (Crispin) Bassett—Benjamin and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin⁴ and Their Six Children—Hannah Crispin⁴ and Richard Stockton and Some Descendants—Portrait and Sketch of Thomas Logan Gaskill—Paul and Rebecca (Hewlings) Crispin⁴—Their Daughter Rebecca Marries Paul Hubbs and Becomes a Quaker Preacher—Joshua Crispin⁴ and His Seven Children—Jonathan and Mary (Hewlings) Crispin⁴ and Supposed Descendants—Some Crispins Whose Ancestry Is Not Yet Traced—Richard Crispin, a Revolutionary Soldier.

SILAS CRISPIN AND PATIENCE HAINES.

No. 1. SILAS CRISPIN¹,* eldest child of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin, was born May 5, 1723, and was married March 3, 1745, to Patience Haines, daughter of Caleb Haines, and to them were born nine (9) children, namely:

1¹ Caleb⁵, b. ———, 1746, m. ———, Mary ———; issue, seven (7) children:

1² Elizabeth⁶, 2² William⁶, 3² Silas⁶, 4² Benjamin⁶, 5² Paul⁶, 6² Thomas⁶, 7² Seth⁶.

Caleb Crispin's will is recorded at Trenton, N. J., and names Job Haines as appraiser of personal property valued at \$1172.79, and John Crispin as witness. It says Caleb bequeathed his daughter Elizabeth Haines, on certain conditions, \$800, and records the names of all his children. We have no further records of Caleb's family.

2¹ William⁵, b. ———, m. ———, ———; issue, two (2) children:

1² Caleb⁶, b. ———, m. 4, 10, 1834, Mary Busby; issue, two (2) children: 1³ William⁷, b. ———, d. 1878; 2³ Samuel⁷, unm.

2² Mariam⁶, b. ———, m. Jabez Busby.

3¹ Joshua⁵, b. ———, m. 5, 10, 1799, Rachel Lippincott.

4¹ Seth⁵, b. ———, m. 1st, 12, 8, 1772, Hannah Stratton; issue, three (3) children:

*Having Received records of but one of the daughters of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin, we present in this chapter only the sons and this one daughter, and they in their order: “No. 1”, Silas; “No. 4”, Joshua; “No. 6”, Joseph; “No. 7”, Benjamin; “No. 8”, Hannah; “No. 9”, Paul; “No. 10”, Jonathan.

- 1² Thomas⁶, 2² Samuel⁶, 3² Mary⁶ or "Patty", m. William Calhoun. Seth⁵, m. 2nd, ————; issue, three (3) children:
- 1² Benjamin⁶, b. ————, m. 10, 29, 1817, (?) Agnes Hutchinson.
- 2² George H.⁶, b. 1795, m. ————; two (2) children were born to them: 1³ Edwin T.⁷, b. ————, 1816; 2³ Nathan⁷, b. 6, 19, 1820, m. 1847, Frances Mason; issue, one (1) son George⁸.
- 3² Charles⁶, b. 3, —, 1800, m. 11, —, 1825, d. 1860. To them were born six (6) children: 1³ Ann⁷, 2³ Edward⁷, live (1883) Cleveland, N. Y.; 3³ Sarah⁷, 4³ Selah⁷, m. Prickett, lives at Hurffville, N. J.; 5³ Charles⁷, 6³ (By 2nd wife) William⁷.
- 5¹ Benjamin⁵, b. ————, m. 7, 8, 1804, Rebecca Evans; issue:
- 1² Vincent⁶, said to have moved to Zanesville, O.
- 6¹ Abel⁵, b. 10, 13, 1769, m. 3, 10, 1796, Hannah Evans; moved from Evesham, N. J., to Damascus, O., in 1829, where he died 8, 8, 1838. His children are:
- 1² Clayton⁶, b. 4, 18, 1808, m. 10, 25, 1832, Charlotte Teeters. Issue: 1³ Mariam⁷, b. 9, 2, 1833, m. 12, 25, 1856, Samuel Brosius; sine prole. 2³ Eliza⁷, b. 11, 19, 1835, d. 9, 25, 1850. 3³ Rachel⁷, b. 5, 3, 1838, m. 9, 11, 1862, Abraham Cassaday; to them were born three (3) children:
- 1⁴ Orlin U.⁸, b. 9, 21, 1863, m. 9, 11, 1888, Margaret Heerwire, and to them were born two (2) children:
- 1⁵ Waldena B.⁹, b. 7, 31, 1890; 2⁵ Margaret B.⁹, b. 1, 21, 1894.
- 2⁴ Frank V.⁸, b. 6, 12, 1866, m. 4, 25, 1889, Katherine Orr, and to them was born one child: 1⁵ Fred O.⁹, b. 8, 8, 1893.
- 3⁴ Clyde B.⁸, b. 7, 24, 1878.
- 4³ Albina⁷, b. 12, 24, 1840, m. 12, 3, 1879, James H. Dalzell; sine prole. Clayton d. 1842 or 1843.
- 2² Rebecca Hopkins⁶, b. —, 1813, m. —, 1830, Richard Haines, and six (6) children were born to them as follows:
- 1³ Mary⁷, b. 5, 5, 1831, m. April 12, 1888, Stillman W. Robinson, C. E., of Columbus, O.
- 2³ Hannah⁷, b. 1, 30, 1833, m. 9, 25, 1859, Benj. F. Slusser, and resides in Las Animas, Col. Have three children: 1⁴ William⁸, 2⁴ Edward⁸, and 3⁴ Mary⁸.
- 3³ John Cortland Haines⁷, b. 4, 3, 1834, m. 7, 13, 1855, Rebecca Ritter, and lives in Alliance, Ohio. Rebecca died 9, 15, 1891. They have eight (8) children in the following order:
- 1⁴ William Richard⁸, res. Grand Junction, Col.; 2⁴ Ada Ella⁸, res. Columbus, O.; 3⁴ Alvin Daniel⁸, res. San Francisco, Cal., formerly Assistant in Mech. Lab. O. S. University; 4⁴ Charles Franklin⁸, res. Alliance, O.; 5⁴ Hattie⁸, res. Columbus, O.; 6⁴ Orin Clyde⁸, res. Columbus, O.; 7⁴ L. G.⁸, res. Columbus, O.; 8⁴ L. B.⁸, res. St. Louis, Mo.
- 4³ Abel Crispin Haines⁷, b. 7, 24, 1838, m. 1st, 9, 15, 1864, Sarah Painter, of Salem, Columbiana County, O. Sarah died 5, 14, 1891. They had four (4) children:
- 1⁴ Edith May⁸, now Mrs. Miller, res. Columbus, O.; 2⁴ Julia Vesta⁸, res. Columbus, O.; 3⁴ George Abel⁸, res. Columbus, O.; 4⁴ Gertrude⁸ deceased.
- Abel Crispin Haines⁷ m. 2nd 1, 7, 1897, Anna Elizabeth Mehurin,

M. D., of Columbus, O., where they now reside, s. p. Both husband and wife practice the medical profession in Columbus, O.

⁵³ Elizabeth Haines⁷ was born Oct. 9, 1842, m. July 17, 1867, Francis Lassaux, of Alliance, O., moved to Creston, Ia. Mr. Lassaux d. 6, 24, 1875. Issue: ¹⁴ Williard⁸, deceased; ²⁴ John Willard⁸; Elizabeth Haines m. 2nd, Nov. 22, 1881, C. A. Graham, of Creston, Ia., where they now live.

⁶³ Nancy Rebecca⁷, b. April 20, 1845, m. Sept. 9, 1874, Paul J. Gaume, of Alliance, O. They moved to Fort Collins, Col., where they now reside. They have one son, Harry⁸.

⁷¹ Elizabeth⁵, b. ———, m. ———, Jonathan Lippincott. Issue, ¹² Meribah⁶; ²² Teresa⁶; ³² Isabel⁶; ⁴² Naomi⁶; ⁵² Eli⁶.

⁸¹ Sarah⁵,* b. ———, m. 1st, Eber Bishop; 2nd, 3, 25, 1750, William Eldridge.

⁹¹ Hannah⁵, b. ———, m. ——— 2, James Lippincott. To them were born six (6) children:

¹² Levi, who married twice, and the first name of one wife was Mercy. To Levi were born several children, one of whom was Rebecca, b. abt. 1803; lived at Beloit, O., d. 10, 3, 1896; ²² Elizabeth, ³² Patience, twins; both married and left numerous descendants to the 4th generation; ⁴² Lydia, m. Josiah Smith; ⁵² Charles, m. and has numerous descendants; ⁶² Sarah (no records).

REBECCA HOPKINS (CRISPIN) HAINES.

In 1722 Benjamin, son of Silas and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin, and grandson of Captain William Crispin, married Margaret Owen in Friends' Meeting, in Burlington, N. J., and their son Silas, married in 1745 Patience Haines; and a son of Silas and Patience, Abel, born 1769, married Hannah Evans and to this latter union were born a son, Clayton, and a daughter Rebecca Hopkins and this Rebecca Hopkins Crispin and her parents moved in 1829, from Evesham, N. J., to Damascus, Ohio and here Rebecca married in 1830, Richard Haines, and to this pair, Richard and Rebecca Hopkins (Crispin) Haines, were born six children, (1) Mary who married Stillman W. Robinson of Columbus, O.; (2) Hannah who married Benjamin Slusser and they reside at Las Animas, Col.; (3) John Cortland who married Rebecca Ritter and lives at Alliance, O.; (4) Abel Crispin Haines, M.D., who was born July 24, 1838, and is a practicing physician in Columbus, Ohio, who married 1st, Sarah Painter and by whom were four children. His first wife dying he married, a few years later, Anna Elizabeth Mehurin also an M.D. who is associated with him in the practice of their profession; (5) Elizabeth, who married Francis Lassaux and they live at Creston, Ia., and (6) Nancy Rebecca who married Paul J. Gaume and they live at Fort Collins, Col. Rebecca H. Haines's husband, Richard Haines, died in 1886, aged 85 years. She has been

*There is some uncertainty about the marriage of Sarah. One authority says she married a man whose name was Bishop, but the will of her mother (Patience Haines Crispin), speaks of her daughter, Sarah Eldridge. The inference is she was married twice.



MRS. REBECCA HOPKINS (CRISPIN) HAINES.



DR. ABEL, CRISPIN HAINES.

a sturdy and faithful wife and mother and has reared all her family to maturity and to marriage and to a fair degree of prosperity. She has lived for many years in Alliance, O. She spent three years (1895-8) in the West, first visiting her daughter Hannah Slusser, at Las Animas, Col., and then with her youngest daughter Nancy Gaume, Ft. Collins, Col. In September 1898 she returned to Alliance, O., where she now lives with her son John Cortland Haines. She was born in 1813 and has reached the unusual age of 88 years and is in good health for one of her age. We accompany this sketch with portraits of her and her son Abel Crispin Haines, of Columbus, O.

JOSHUA CRISPIN⁴.

No. 4. JOSHUA CRISPIN⁴, b. 9, 12, 1729, m. ———, ———; was the fourth child of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin, and the following is *supposed* to be a partial record of that family:

1¹ Paul⁵, b. ———; was a sea-captain and as late as 1883 had descendants living on Long Island, which had been Paul's home.

2¹ Joshua⁵, b. ———, m. ———; issue seven (7) children:

1² Charles⁶, b. abt. 1810, was living in 1884, near Burlington, N. J.;

2² Theodore⁶, b. ———; 3² a son, decaest; 4², a son, decaest;

5² Paul⁶, m. ———; issue: 1³ R. C., who lived 1900 in Hartford, Burlington County, N. J., but in 1901 lives at 1936 Lawrence St., Phila., Pa.; 6² a dau., decaest; 7² a dau., decaest.

3¹ Benjamin, a ship-carpenter, who lived in Phila., and worked with Tease and Van Hook.

JOSEPH CRISPIN⁴ AND ELIZABETH OWEN.

No. 6⁴. JOSEPH CRISPIN⁴, sixth child of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen), was b. 7, 17, 1737, in Evesham, N. J., and married, 1762, Elizabeth Owen; moved to Sharptown, where he purchast 1000 acres of land in Salem County. His will, made 11, 13, 1807, was recorded Dec. 15, 1807, which, according to the laws of New Jersey, was within ten days of his death. Age 70. His children are eight (8) in number, as follows:

1¹ Margaret⁵, b. 11, 3, 1762.

2¹ Robert⁵, b. 6, 29, 1764.

3¹ Levi⁵, b. 5, 30, 1766, d. young.

4¹ Roland Crispenn⁵, b. 3, 29, 1768, m. 1st, Jemima Hews, and to them were born three (3) sons, says one report, and another names two (2) other children, and we record the names of all five (5) as follows:

1² James⁶, b. ———, m. and is said to have settled on Salem Creek, N. J.

2² Robert⁶, b. ———, m. and res. previous to his death in West Phila., and some of his g. children are said to live there still.

3² John⁶, b. ———, lives in Baltimore, Md. And there is a William Crispin, res. (1901) at 2127 Madison ave., Baltimore, Md.

4² Roland C.⁶, b. 1790, movd. to Waynesville, O., thence to the Northwest.

5² Elizabeth C.⁶, b. ———, m. Haines, lived in Waynesville, O.

Roland⁵ m. 2nd, Mary Diver, about 1808 or 1809, in the Episcopal Church, Swedesborough, N. J., and the marriage is recorded in the books of said Church. To them were born two (2) children:

6² Anna Maria⁶, b. 1810, m. Augustus Cann.

7² Dr. David Diver⁶, b. 1813, m. Mary Hall Jones, by whom were three (3) daughters: 1³ Elizabeth⁷; 2³ Mary⁷; 3³ Sophronia⁷.

Remarks: Roland, who married Jemima Hews, is said to have spelt his name "Crispenn." Elizabeth Diver Crispenn, daughter of Doctor David Diver Crispenn, of Philadelphia, Pa., says in a letter to the writer, under date of Nov. 2, 1901: "My father died when we were very young, and his father was Roland Crispenn, but the only information we ever obtained was from a book owned by one of the family; in it there was a statement that the 'Cris and the Penn family were united in marriage and joined the names, making Crispenn.' We have always adhered to this spelling, altho my father's half brother spelt it Crispin."

Now, we have no record of a Cris- or Crispin-Penn marriage, but if there were, this family, "Roland Crispenn," traces their relation back thru Joseph and Elizabeth (Owen) Crispin, and hence are descended from Captain William Crispin, and there is no authority for "Crispenn," but the name has always been spelt so as to give us two "i's" (eyes), a very desirable equipment for this life.

5¹ Joseph⁵, b. 12, 31, 1769, m. Elizabeth Hews, lived in Penn's Grove, N. J. His ten children are:

1² Benjamin⁶, b. 9, 19, 1799, m. 1, 6, 1836; Sarah E. Elwell, lived in Salem, N. J., d. 1879, aged 80 years. Had eleven (11) children:

1³ Martha E.⁷, b. 9, 18, 1838, m. Thomas Lawrence.

2³ Gideon E.⁷, b. 10, 22, 1839, m. Haunah Walker.

3³ Charles⁷, b. 3, 12, 1841, m. 11, 5, 1862, Lydia M. Sparks, who d. 12, 3, 1883. Charles was a farmer, but in 1900 was with the Bridgeton Gas Co. Has four (4) children:

1⁴ Lizzie B.⁸, b. 8, 3, 1863, m. 2, 16, 1883, Franklin Sharp, lives Bridgeton, N. J.; 2⁴ Benjamin C.⁸, b. 8, 3, 1866; 3⁴ Charles⁸, b. 1, 3, 1870, d. 7. 28, 1870; 4⁴ Thompson C.⁸, b. 10, 23, 1876.

4³ Anna H.⁷, b. 10, 4, 1842, m. David Sharp, d. 3, 20, 1861.

5³ Thomas Blackwood⁷, b. 5, 30, 1844, m. Lizzie T. Bond.

6³ Casper W.⁷, b. 2, 16, 1846, m. Lavenia Wentzell.

7³ Benjamin, Jr.⁷, b. 1, 24, 1848, m. Annie Kirby, lives in Woodstown.

8³ Florence⁷, b. 3, 7, 1850, d. 3, 27, 1850.

9³ Emeline R.⁷, b. 6, 14, 1851, d. 11, 7, 1872.

10³ James H.⁷, b. 7, 21, 1853, m. ———, Anna Belle Swing dau. of Dr. Swing, of Sharptown N. J., and they had issue:

1⁴ Edgerton LaFayette, who is (1901) attending Illinois College, in the State of Illinois; 2⁴ Harry Acton, who lives in his home city, Salem, N. J. (See portrait and sketch.) 3⁴ Elsie, who

lives with her parents. 4¹ Frederick Swing, who is in Mechanical School; 5¹ Mabel, who is now (1901) in home school at Salem, N. J.

11³ Robert S.⁷, b. 7. 24, 1855, unm.

2² Margaret⁶, b. 12, 23, 1802, m. Joseph Engle, lived in Woodstown, N. J.

3² Elizabeth Ann⁶, b. 11, 7, 1805, m. Wm. Summerill, lived in Salem, N. J.

4² Jemima⁶, b. 6, 12, 1807, m. abt. 1837, Isaac Ballinger, lived in Woodstown, N. J.

5² Roland⁶, b. 6, 12, 1807, twin of above.

6² Josiah⁶, b. 7, 8, 1809, m. Mary Ward, 3, 2, 1836, lived near Sharptown, N. J., d. 1862, had five (5) children:

1³ Hews⁷, b. 11, 16, 1837, m. 2, 15, 1866, Margaretta B. Humphreys, lives at Sharptown, N. J. Issue: One child, 1⁴ Mary A.⁸, b. 1, 7, 1868, m. ——— 1888, Clement Bassett, and lives at Sharptown, N. J.

2³ Lippincott Saunders⁷, b. 10, 21, 1840, d. 4, 29, 1866.

3³ William S.⁷, b. 8, 20, 1842, d. 1, 4, 1874 at Duffield, Ills.

4³ Richard L.⁷, b. 5, 20, 1845, m. Hannah Wallace; issue five (5) children: 1⁴ Edward⁸; 2⁴ Minnie⁸; 3⁴ Frank⁸; 4⁴ Deborah⁸; 5⁴ Ethel⁸; Lives at Woodstown, N. J.

5³ Deborah Ward⁷, b. 11, 15, 1848, m. Alfred McAlister, lived at Swedesboro, d. 1900.

7² William⁶, b. 5, 12, 1812, d. young.

8² Samuel T.^{6*}, b. 7, 17, 1814 (twin of J. B.), lived (1883) on the place formerly owned by his g. father; he d. 10 mo. 1887; he m. Elizabeth Curriden and to them were born ten (10) children:

1³ Mary L.⁷, b. 5, 25, 1839, address Auburn, N. J. She m. Benjamin Justice and they had four (4) children:

1⁴ Lizzie⁸; 2⁴ Warren⁸; 3⁴ Warner⁸; 4⁴ Harriet⁸; 5⁴ Rebecca⁸.

2³ Elizabeth⁷, b. 7, 6, 1841, address Sharptown, N. J. She m. Richard Lawrence and to them were born four (4) children:

1⁴ Lottie⁸; 2⁴ Joseph⁸; 3⁴ Aquila⁸; 4⁴ Elsie⁸.

3³ John S.⁷, b. 12, 1, 1843, m. Cordelia McAlister and to them were born five (5) children:

1⁴ Verna⁸; 2⁴ Clifford⁸; 3⁴ Freeman⁸; 4⁴ Delma⁸; 5⁴ Thomas⁸.

4³ Joseph B.⁷, b. 6, 17, 1846, m. Margaretta F. Yonker of Salem. To them were born two (2) children: 1⁴ Ella A.⁸ and 2⁴ William B.⁸.

5³ Henrietta⁷, b. 1, 25, 1849, address Woodstown, N. J. She m. Shipley Flitcraft and to them was born one (1) child: 1⁴ Warren W.⁸.

6³ John A.⁷, b. 11, 21, 1851, address Salem, N. J., m. Eliza Hancock. To them were born four (4) children: 1⁴ Mary⁸; 2⁴ Harry⁸; 3⁴ Jehu⁸; 4⁴ Elizabeth⁸.

7³ Samuel, Jr.⁷, b. 8, 1, 1853, m. ——— Hancock, s. p. (deceast).

8³ Anna Margaret⁷, b. 5, 18, 1857, address Sharptown, N. J., m. Thomas Ballinger; issue one (1) child: 1⁴ Lillie⁸.

*Samuel T.'s people are all farmers except Shipley Flitcraft who is in the insurance business and Elwood Crispin who is in the commission business.

- 9³ Joshua H.⁷, b. 2, 22, 1861, address Fredricktown, N. J., m. Rhoda Titus; issue two (2) children: 1⁴ Mary⁸; 2⁴ Florence⁸.
- 10³ Elwood⁷, b. 3, 14, 1863, address Auburn, N. J., m. Ella Featherer, and to them were born four (4) children:
1⁴ William⁸; 2⁴ Frank⁸; 3⁴ Anna⁸, 4⁴ Tacy or Tasey.
- 9² Johnathan B. (twin of S. T.), b. 7, 17, 1814, m. Martha Scattergood, and to them were born two (2) children:
1³ Joseph⁷, m. Kate Silvers; 2³ Belle⁷, m Wm. Dawson. Jonathan B. d. 9 mo. 1861 at his residence in Berkley, Gloucester County, N. J.
- 10² John P.⁶, b. 5, 20, 1817, m. Mary D. Dickinson; issue one (1) child:
1³ Emma⁷.
- 6¹ Keziah⁵, b. 11, 19, 1771, m. Wm. Guest.
- 7¹ Prudence⁵, b. 1, 15, 1776, m. Henry Guest.
- 8¹ Jonathan⁵, b. 9, 30, 1778, m. Mary A. Hewlins and to them were born four (4) children:
1² Joseph H.⁶.
- 2² James H., m. 11, 21, 1798, Jamima Hews and d. 1853. Their children six (6):
1³ Sarah⁷, m. David Fogg of Salem, N. J.; 2³ Adeline⁷; 3³ Henrietta⁷; 4³ Rebecca⁷; 5³ Joseph Allen⁷; 6³ George W.⁷, jeweler, Waynesville, O.
- 3² George, b. abt. 1780.
- 4² Roland. Went to Wheeling, W. Va.

Remark: Joseph Crispin¹ and Elizabeth Owen of the above record were first cousins and being Quakers were not eligible to marry, and most likely the laws also forbad marriage of first cousins, and hence the Friends disciplined the pair. A "testification" against them was drawn, and recorded in the minutes of their meeting, 2nd mo., 10th, 1763, as the following shows:

"EVESHAM MONTHLY MEETING, MINUTES, 1760-1782.

"1 mo., 6th, 1763. . . . Friends from Evesham Meeting reported that Joseph Crispin had gone out in his marriage with one too near of kind to him, to wit, his first cousin. Therefore agreeable to ye rules of our discipline, Josiah Prickitt and Solomon Gaskill are directed to draw a testimony against him and produce it to next meeting for approbation."

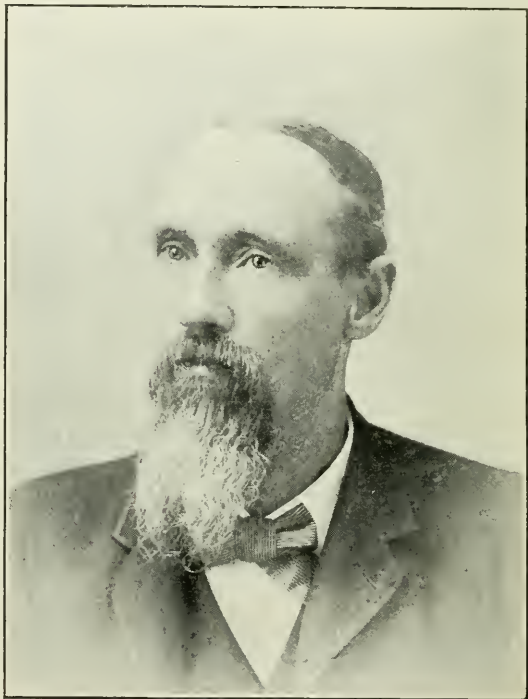
"EVESHAM MO. MTG. WOMEN'S MINUTES, 1760-1788.

"1 mo., 6th, 1763. . . . Elizabeth Owen (now Crispin) having been cautioned by one of the Overseers, notwithstanding contrary to the rules of our discipline, hath joined herself in marriage to her first cousin. Therefore this meeting agrees that a testification should be drawn against her and hath carried in the account to the Men Friends who agree therewith and orders one to be drawn."

"2 mo., 10th, 1763. The Friends appointed produced a testimony against Joseph Crispin and wife according to appointment which was read and approved."

HON. JOSEPH BALLINGER CRISPIN.

Joseph Ballinger Crispin, son of Samuel T. and Eliza (Curriden) Crispin, was born in Salem County, N. J., 6 mo., 17, 1846, and married ———, Margaretta F. Yonker. To them were born two (2) children: Ella A. C., and William B. Of the early education of the subject of this sketch we are not informed, but he had the confidence of his township and county as to his qualifications to represent them and has served them in most of the township offices, and in 1897 he was chosen by the Republican party to represent his county in the State Legislature, in which capacity he served two terms. He was elected by the largest majority ever given to any Assemblyman in Salem County. In September, 1898, he was chosen for a third term but declined the nomination to give way for others. He has always been an earnest worker for the agricultural interests and for the farmers generally. He is President of the State Dairymen's Association of New Jersey, and was instrumental in organizing his county and state into a corporation for the farmers' interests. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the State Republican League. His postoffice address is Salem, N. J. His ambition has been to strive to be in the front rank of his occupation. He is the owner of a good farm near the old Crispin Survey, now Penn's Grove.



HON. JOSEPH BALLINGER CRISPIN.

MARY AUGUSTA (CRISPIN) BASSETT.

Mary Augusta (Crispin) Bassett, the only child of Hews and Margaretta B. (Humphreys) Crispin, was born Jan. 7, 1868, in the village of Sharptown, Salem County, N. J. She was educated at Friends Select School, Salem, N. J., and was married April 27, 1888, to Clement Bassett of Mannington, Salem County, son of Elisha Bassett, of Salem. She lived near Salem the first four years after marriage, but the remainder of her life

was spent mostly in Sharptown. She became a member of the W. C. T. U. at the age of fifteen and has always been active in the work, following in the footsteps of her mother. She has been in county work ever since the county organization was established, serving as Superintendent in different departments; was County Recording Secretary for two years, but on account of ill health was compelled to relinquish the work for one year, which she spent in California.

Returning home in 1899, she again entered upon the work, taking up again the department of Health and Heredity in the State W. C. T. U., to which she was appointed the year before she went to California, and which she still holds, "realizing," as she says, that "to be well-born is of far greater importance than any other inheritance." Since 1899, she has served as President of the local union of Sharptown, and in the fall of 1900 was made County Secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion. She is also connected with the Woman's Suffrage Association of New Jersey.

Mrs. Bassett is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and though she has no children, she is deeply interested, not only in the present generation but in the generations yet unborn, and is spending much of her life to secure to them the enjoyment of the *right* to be well-born, which is due to every child.

Mrs. Bassett is fond of outdoor life and is considered an excellent equestrienne, and is an enthusiastic mountain-climber and a lover of nature. But she is a believer also in work, and finds plenty to do in her line for the betterment of society and the State wherever she may be. She found time, even when in pursuit of health in California, to take up the work there with advantage to all concerned. And with the vast need of work in the instruction of the public in regard to total abstinence, prohibition and the proper



MARY AUGUSTA (CRISPIN) BASSETT.

environment and prenatal conditions necessary to prevent race-degeneracy, we commend Mrs. Bassett's line of work to all who may read this book. Mrs. Bassett's line of descent is (1) Captain William, (2) Silas, (3) Benjamin, (4) Joseph, (5) Joseph, (6) Josiah, (7) Hews, being of the eighth generation from Captain William.

HARRY ACTON CRISPIN.

Harry Acton⁸, son of James H. and Anna Belle (Swing) Crispin, of Salem, N. J., was born August 5, 1879, in the vicinity of Wiley's School House, near Sharptown, Salem County, N. J. His parents moved to Salem about 1880. In 1895 Harry Acton went to Bridgeton, N. J., where he learned the trade of glass-bottle mold-making. In March, 1901, he returned to his home city, where he continues at his trade. His line of descent is: (1) Captain William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin, (2) Silas and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin, (3) Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin, (4) Joseph and Elizabeth (Owen) Crispin, (5) Joseph and Elizabeth (Hews) Crispin, (6) Benjamin and Sarah (Elwell) Crispin, (7) James H. and Anna Belle (Swing) Crispin, Harry Acton Crispin being of the eighth generation from Captain William of the British Navy. His father, James H. Crispin, lives in Salem, N. J., and is a dealer in pianos, organs and sewing machines.



HARRY ACTON CRISPIN.

BENJAMIN CRISPIN AND RACHEL BRADDOCK.

No. 7. BENJAMIN CRISPIN⁴, the seventh child in the family of Benjamin and Margaret, was born November 27, 1739. This Benjamin is the writer's great-grandfather, who was born, lived and died near Mt. Holly, N. J., passing from the lower to the higher life in the year 1785, and his estate was administered by his widow—Rachel (Braddock) Crispin, daughter of Simeon Braddock—and their only son, Silas⁵, as shown by the records, copied by the writer from the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, N. J., which records are as follows:

"Dec. 9th, 1785. Letters of Administration granted to Rachel and "Silas Crispin on the estate of Benjamin Crispin."

Also the following records in reference to the estate of Benjamin's widow:

"Mar. 15th, 1793. Letters granted to Jonathan Crispin, admr. of the "estate of Rachel Crispin of the County of Burlington.

"Invy. $\angle$ 101, 18, 7."

Jonathan, the administrator, is presumably the youngest brother of Benjamin—"No. 10."

The children of Benjamin¹ and Rachel are in all, six (6):

1¹ **Silas**⁵, b. 7, 3, 1766, m. —, 1791, Mary Mason of Winchester, Va., d. 6, 8, 1838. (See complete records Part V.)

2¹ **Lydia**⁵, b. —, m. —, John Hewlings. (No Records.)

3¹ **Bishabe or Bathshebe**, b. —, m. 4, 11, 1795, Jacob Hammett. (No Records.)

4¹ **Sylvania or "Selania,"** b. —, m. 9, 12, 1797, Ner Braddock. (No Records.)

5¹ **Ann**⁵, b. 3, 17, 1781, m. 2, 2, 1801, Joshua Lippincott, who d. 10, 16, 1827. (See complete records, Part V.)

6¹ **Martha**⁵, b. —, 1783, m. —, 1807, Joseph Tucker, d. 5, 11, 1844, or 4, 16, 1844. Date "5, 11," disputed by the son. (See Records, Part V.)

Silas⁵, the only son in the above family group, after assisting in the settlement of his father's estate, went to Winchester, Va., where he married in 1791, Mary Mason, and later on moved to Washington County, Pa., four or five miles from the town of Washington, where, by industry at farming and blacksmithing; he became the owner of a farm of 200 acres of excellent land. He remained here until about 1830, when, at the solicitation of his children, he moved to Fayette County, Ohio. (See Records, Part V.)

HANNAH CRISPIN AND RICHARD STOCKTON.

No. 8. HANNAH CRISPIN¹, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin, was born Aug. 12, 1741, and married April 28, 1768, Richard Stockton, son of Daniel and Hannah (Fisher) Stockton, of the celebrated family of Stocktons founded by Richard and Abigail Stockton.

Richard and Hannah (Crispin) Stockton had issue seven (7) children:

1¹ **William**⁵, b. 9, 21, 1773, m. —.

2¹ **Hannah**⁵, b. 10, 5, 1774, m. 4, 10, 1796, Joseph Antrim. Hannah d. 1842. They had several children, one of whom, Joseph, married Elizabeth Dobbins, 7, 20, 1846, and of this parentage is Harriet Stockton Antrim, b. 7, 7, 1850, who lives at Burlington, N. J., and is author of the "Antrim Family" publisht in 1899. Elizabeth Dobbins was born 5, 18, 1822.

3¹ **Margaret**⁵, b. 4, 18, 1777, m. William Church.

4¹ **Hope**⁵, b. 9, 10, 1778, m. Brazilia Heustis.

5¹ **Charity**⁵, b. 2, 25, 1780, m. William Stewart.

6¹ **Sarah**⁵, b. 7, 22, 1781, m. Joseph Gaskill, and of this lineage is Thomas Logan Gaskill, an attorney who practices his profession in Newark, N. J.

7¹ **Mary**⁵, b. 11, 7, 1784, m. William Shinn.

THOMAS LOGAN GASKILL.

Thomas Logan Gaskill is a son of Judge Joseph Gaskill, and is a descendant of Benjamin and Margaret Owen thru their daughter Hannah, who, on April 28, 1768, married Richard Stockton. They had issue, Sarah—among others—who, on February 19, 1804, married Joseph Gaskill, the great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch. Mr. Gaskill was born at Mount Holly, N. J., about twenty-seven years ago, and is descended from many of the notable Quaker families of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

Mr. Gaskill graduated in 1896 from Princeton University with honors, and subsequently attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He was admitted to the practice of law in New Jersey in 1899, and removed for the practice of his profession to Newark, N. J., where he is well known among the younger attorneys and highly respected at the bar. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and is actively connected with the work of his



THOMAS LOGAN GASKILL.

party. During the last Presidential campaign he was the Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Committee, in which position he acquitted himself most creditably. *Town Talk*, a Newark publication, speaks highly of Mr. Gaskill's professional prospects. His Crispin lineage is: Captain William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin, Silas and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin, and Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin.

PAUL CRISPIN AND REBECCA HEWLINGS.

No. 9. PAUL CRISPIN⁴,* the ninth child of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin, was born July 18, 1743, and married, Sept. 27, 1764, Rebecca Hewlings. Paul died in 1816, aged about 73 years. He died intestate. His widow administered upon his estate in the year of his death, as shown by the court records. But we have been unable to secure his family records, except that they had a daughter, Rebecca, who was born 3rd d. 12 mo., 1772, at Moorestown, N. J., and who married Paul Hubbs. Her parents kept a ferry and hotel at Moorestown, N. J. When Rebecca Crispin married she moved to Pilesgrove, Salem County, N. J., where she joined the Friends (their ancestors were Friends), and she entered the Friends' ministry, making her first appearance in that calling about 1803 or 1804, which was the 32nd year of her life. In 1806 they moved within the limits of the Haddenfield Meeting, and she was acknowledged minister there in 4th mo., 1807. They moved, in 1811, to Woodstown, where she obtained a certificate expressive of the unity of the Friends with her project of making a tour in New York and Upper Canada, but for some reason the tour was not undertaken. In 1813 she visited meetings in Baltimore, Md., Virginia, and in Ohio. On this trip she called on President Madison and wife, and was received by them with great regard.

In the spring of 1814 she was in Ohio, mainly in and near Miami and Salem. She continued making these trips until 1844, visiting the North, the South and the West, suffering great hardships at times. She was ever a friend of the Indians and a foe of the bitter curse of slavery. About two years before her death she had an attack of paralysis, of which she had repeated slight returns. She died 10th mo. 29th d., 1852, at the age of 80 years. "She is well remembered," says our informant, "by the old Friends around Salem, and was one of the greatest of Friends' ministers."

The above facts are from "Memoirs of Rebecca Hubbs." There were children, but have been unable to secure their records.

We give below a partial record of a family which is supposed to belong to the above Paul, "No. 9:"

1 Joshua Crispin, b. ———, m. ———, and had seven (7) children:
1¹ Emanuel.

2¹ Paul, b. ———, m. Hannah Doran; now living (1901) and has three (3) children:

1² George, address said to be Moorestown, N. J.; 2² Mary, m. Indicott, address Centerton, N. J.; 3² Randolph, address said to be Moorestown, N. J., but letter of inquiry returned unclaimed.

3¹ Joshua, unm. 4¹ William, address Medford, N. J.

5¹ Charles, m. ———, and had seven (7) children:

1² William, 2² Mary Ann, 3² Joshua, 4² Margaret, 5² Elizabeth, m. Grooms, address, Burlington, N. J.; 6² Julia Ann, 7² Hannah.

6¹ Julia Ann. 7¹ Phebe.

*Rebecca (Hewlings) Crispin administered upon estate of her husband, Paul Crispin.

JONATHAN AND MARY (HEWLINGS) CRISPIN.

No. 10. JONATHAN CRISPIN¹, tenth child and sixth son of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin, was born April 15, 1746, and married ———, Mary Hewlings. If they had issue we have been unable to locate them. And we have been unable to trace the ancestry of the following branch of Crispins, the records having been burned.

From some records we have, claiming that a son of Jonathan Crispin¹ and Mary Hewlings married Elizabeth Reeves, we conclude the following branch of the Crispin family may be the descendants of said Jonathan, but we have been unable to verify the records. It is said that John, George and Nicholas were brothers, and there was in this connection an Allison Crispin.

1¹ John,

2¹ George, b. ———, m. 9, 22, 1807, Elizabeth Reeves. They lived in New Jersey, George d. abt. 1829.

3¹ Nicholas, b. ———, in New Jersey, m. abt. 1798, d. Beaver Run, Pa., 1825. They had six (6) children:

1² George Harrison, b. 1799, m. in Brookville, Pa., 1822, Susannah Nolf, George H. d. 1877 aged 78. To them were born ten (10) children:

1³ Jesse, b. ———, 1825.

2³ Margaret Jane, b. 1827.

3³ William, b. 1829, m. ———, Miss Carrie ———. They live at Sigel, Pa., where William follows the lumbering business and has, he says, for 40 years. He says his father's and grandfather's records were burned with his father's house, hence the records are incomplete. They have eleven (11) children:

1⁴ Reason Jerome, b. 8, 9, 1858; **2⁴ Mary Alvaretta,** b. 11, 23, 1862; **3⁴ Isaac,** b. 10, 14, 1865; **4⁴ George Harrison,** b. 12, 15, 1867; **5⁴ Elenor Serilla,** b. 9, 20, 1869; **6⁴ Wm. McGuire,** b. 6, 28, 1871; **7⁴ Cornelius Wayne,** b. 12, 23, 1874; **8⁴ David Leason,** b. 8, 7, 1877; **9⁴ Samuel Everett,** b. 1, 10, 1880; **10⁴ Melvina Wade,** b. 9, 9, 1885; **11⁴ John Roy,** b. 3, 9, 1899.

4³ Martha, b. ———, 1831. **8³ Harvey,** b. ———, 1839.

5³ Harriet, b. ———, 1833. **9³ Louisa,** b. ———, 1841.

6³ John, b. ———, 1835. **10³ Melissa,** b. ———, 1843.

7³ Sarah, b. ———, 1837.

2² Margaret*, b. 1799, m. ———, Phillip Burns, lives opposite Wheeling, in Ohio.

3² Peter, b. ———.

4² Jane, b. ———, m. Ebenezer Thompson.

5² Mary, b. ———, m. John Maxwell, lived in Ohio, opposite Wheeling in 1895.

6² Eve, b. ———, m. James Bleakney.

WHERE DO THESE CRISPINS BELONG?

The following records have been transcribed from the books where

*Nicholas's children, "1" and "2," are twins. The dates of birth of the others were not furnished us.

recorded, that they may catch the eye of some one who can locate them genealogically. We have been unable to place them in their proper relation to other Crispins:

FROM SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J.

Martha Crispin, married Jan. 25, 1750, Daniel Wills.
 Dorothy Crispin, married Feb. 3, 1796, Wills Burdsall.
 Ann Crispin, married Feb. 27, 1806, Jonathan Braddock.
 Joshua Crispin, married June 16, 1807, Abigail Hackney.
 John Crispin, married Jan. 12, 1809, Hannah Crispin.
 Micajah Crispin, married Oct. 3, 1811, Rachel Comer.
 Thomas Crispin, married Mar. 14, 1812, Hester Hueston.
 Rebecca Crispin, married April 25, 1813, John Beam.
 Benjamin Crispin, married Oct. 29, 1817, Agnes Hutchinson.
 Chas. Crispin, married Nov. 24, 1824 (or 1834) Hannah Page.
 Dorothy Crispin, married Mar. 3, 1828, Samuel Parres.
 Paul Crispin, married Oct 30, 1831, Hannah Wright.
 Phebe Crispin, married Jan. 1, 1833, Richard Ireland.
 Elwood Crispin, married Nov. 27, 1834, Lettia Stiles.
 Elwood Crispin, married 2nd, Dec. 30, 1847, Margaret Marlow.

PHILADELPHIA RECORDS.

Mary Crispin, married Dec. 30, 1769, Warwick Hall.
 Anne Crispin, married Feb. 19, 1770, John Russell.
 Hester Crispin, married Aug. 20, 1701, Joseph Green.
 Thomas Crispin, married Apr. 19, 1773, Ann Kitchen.

WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY, RECORDS.

Charles Crispin to Miss Mary Holmes, both of Evesham, N. J.

RECORD IN PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.

"On Jan. 2, 1779, Peter Crispin, of Roxbury, Pa., took oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth. Also about June, 1777, Samuel Crispin did likewise."

Robert Crispin, of Lincoln Inn.

Peter Crispin,* who was b. 9, 2, 1771, married 1, 9, 1797, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Silas and Elizabeth Gilbert, and to then were born seven (7) children:

1 Eliza, b. 11, 9, 1799; 2 Lucretia, b. 9, 23, 1799; 3 Mary Ann, b. 10, 1, 1801; 4 William, b. 8, 9, 1803; 5 John, b. 10, 20, 1807; 6 Silas Hough, b. 7, 25, 1810; 7 Myra, b. 5, 4, 1813.

From the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., we have received, Sept. 28, 1901, answer to inquiries, giving the records of a Revolutionary soldier by the name of Richard Crispin, who enlisted in 1775, and after 8 months' service reenlisted, in 1776, and served 13 months. He was in the battle of Trenton and Princeton, and his residence was Danvers, Mass. "This soldier married Mehitable Moulton, June 4, 1778, and died Sept. 5, 1780. His widow married Wm. Hardwick, who died, and she was pensioned as former widow of Richard Crispin. Her residence at date of application was Salem, Mass.

*See "The Hart Family," p. 14, Appendix.

PART V.

Children of Benjamin⁴ and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin, Silas, Lydia, Bathshebe, Sylvania, Ann, and Martha—Silas's⁵ Birth—His Father's Death—Appointed at 19, with His Mother, to Administer Upon His Father's Estate—Emigrates to Virginia—Meets and Marries Mary Mason—Moves to Washington County, Pa.—His Children, Silas, Rachel, Catherine, William, Benjamin, Mathilda, Abel, Mason, and Nancy and their Descendants—His and Their Immigration to Ohio, Etc., Etc.—Letter From Morgan Mason of Mo.—Sketch of Enoch Buckingham—William Crispin⁶ and His Children, Rachel, Sarah Jane, Benjamin Franklin, Dryden, William Frost, Mary Ellen, Henry Milton, Albert Mason and James M.—Sketch of William Crispin, Sr., and Mary Ellen (Vankirk) Crispin—Portraits and Sketches of Sarah Jane (Crispin) Davis, Dryden Crispin, and Rev. Wm. Frost Crispin—Portraits and Sketches of Ann (Crispin) Lippincott and Her Grandsons, Rev. Benjamin Crispin Lippincott, D.D., and Rev. Joshua A. Lippincott, D.D., LL.D.—Records of Lippincotts, Stileses, Etc., Etc.

The following court record is from the books at Trenton, N. J., and was copied by the writer in 1882:

“Dec. 9th, 1785, Letters granted to Rachel and Silas Crispin, Admrs. “of Benjamin Crispin. Invty £272: 6-8.”

“County of Gloucester, N. J.”

SILAS CRISPIN⁵ AND DESCENDANTS.

No. 1. SILAS CRISPIN⁵, the only son of Benjamin and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin, was born near Burlington, N. J., July 3, 1766. His father died when Silas was but 19 years of age and his mother and he (as shown by the above court records) administered upon the estate.

SILAS CRISPIN⁵ AND MARTHA STRATTON.

To this couple were born, Dec. 6, 1788, a son, Silas, who married in 1815, Elizabeth Sanders. (See Records.)

SILAS CRISPIN⁵ AND MARY MASON.

Silas Crispin at the age of 21 or 22, went to near Winchester, Va., where he met and married July 6, 1791, Mary Mason, daughter of Robert Mason. (See Mason Records. Part VI.) Mary Mason was born July 1, 1773. Her grandfather had come from England and was a school teacher. These facts are certified to by Morgan Mason, a great-grandson of said

Robert², in a letter to his son Isaac M. Mason of St. Louis, Mo., (who was then Sheriff of St. Louis County and later Auditor of the City of St. Louis). The said letter was dated March 26, 1883, and extracts from it are of interest as showing the names of Robert Mason's family, their marriages, date of removal of the Crispins and Masons to Washington County, Pa., etc. We quote as follows: "Grandfather Robert Mason and his wife; with Silas Crispin and his wife (Mary (Mason) Crispin); Adam Gardner and his wife (Nancy); a single daughter (Sallie Mason); his sons, (George and John Mason); and my father [Robert Mason], all together immigrated from near Winchester, Va., about the year 1800 and settled on the Upper "Ten Mile" country, a few miles from Washington, Pa. There was one daughter left behind, married to John Collins; they lived in Fauquier County, Va., and never came west. Silas Crispin and Adam Gardner were married in Virginia. I was well acquainted with William Crispin, (son of Silas), and all the family. I used to go on a visit of about a month, in the fall, and have a good time. I had four uncles who lived within four miles of each other: Silas Crispin, Abner Laycock, (his wife, mother's sister); Isaac Tucker, (his wife, father's sister); and Nancy Gardner (father's sister)."

"Uncle Silas Crispin sold out to please his children; he had two nice farms, joining, five miles from Washington; and the home farm was well improved, a good, two-story stone house, a good barn and a fine orchard. Uncle Silas was a blacksmith and made his money that way, but he wore himself out . . . I knew William Crispin's wife before they were married, her name was Vankirk. . . . We could not give the year of the marriage of Silas Crispin and wife, but my father was the brother of Silas Crispin's wife. Rachel Buckingham was William Crispin's oldest sister. She was married first to James Sibbet." (See Records, Part V.)

IMMIGRATION OF SILAS⁵ AND MARY (MASON) CRISPIN AND FAMILY TO OHIO.

Rachel⁶, eldest daughter of Silas and Mary (Mason) Crispin, married first James Sibbet, and remained in Pennsylvania. She married second Wm. Buckingham. Grandfather's eldest son, Silas, married in 1815, Elizabeth Sanders, and moved, in 1817, to New Lisbon, Columbiana County, O., where their son Stephen⁷ was born, Dec. 24, 1818. Stephen was twice married, first to Lanah Logan, second to Mercy Jane Baker. In 1837 he moved to Blooming Grove (Corsica P. O.), where he lived till his death, in 1897, and where he reared a large family of children, all prosperous and highly respected. But several are in the West and one daughter, Mrs. J. L. Harbison, resides in Philadelphia. Her husband is editor of *Table Talk*. Stephen was an intelligent and thrifty farmer and was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and he had been a trusted public official in

various capacities for many years. He was 77 years, 11 months and 2 days old when he died, and none questioned the sincerity of his consistent Christian life. (See Family Records.)

About 1830 grandfather Silas Crispin and several members of his family moved to Fayette County, O., near the village of Buena Vista (then called "Goatsville"), where he purchast a farm of 120 acres of one John Garrett, paying therefor \$1000.00 in silver half dollars, as remembered by his nephew, Morgan Mason, late of Dunkirk, O. It was a good farm with a brick dwelling and a pleasant location, and was on the waters of Rattlesnake Creek, a beautiful stream of clear water. Silas remained here on this farm until his death in 1838, aged 71 years, 11 months and 5 days. His son, Abel, administered upon his estate, as appears from the following receipt found among my father's (Wm. Crispin's) papers: "Received February 4th, 1840, of Abel Crispin, executor of the estate of Silas Crispin, deceast, one dollar and 75 cents, in full for attending court to prove said Crispin's will." "Silas Irion."

William⁶ married Mary Ellen Vankirk and moved with his four children--Rachel, Sarah Jane, Benjamin Franklin and Dryden--about 1831, to near New Martinsburg, Fayette County, O., where the writer was born, Nov. 14, 1833, and about 1837 they moved to father's newly purchast farm in Highland County, about five miles further down the same stream on which his father had settled.

Mathilda married Wesley Page, and they settled near Centerville, Clinton County, O. Benjamin died in 1830. Abel married, first Eliza Laycock, in 1832, and they moved to Fayette County, O. Mason married Catherine Row, a southern lady. He died in the South. Nancy, the youngest of the family, married John Griffith, and they lived near East Monroe, O. (See Family Records.)

Katy married Stephen Baxter, and they moved to Chillicothe, O., but after a short residence there, they moved to Maysville, Ky., and thence to Lexington, Mo. (See Records.)

Grandmother Mary (Mason) Crispin survived grandfather more than ten years, and after his death she made her home at my father's. She died Nov. 1, 1848, and was laid to rest in the old Crispin Burying-Ground beside grandfather.

SILAS CRISPIN⁵ AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

No. 1⁵. SILAS CRISPIN³, son of Benjamin and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin, was born July 3, 1766. His father died when Silas was but 19 years of age.

SILAS CRISPIN⁵ AND MARTHA STRATTON.

To this couple was born, Dec. 6, 1788, a son, Silas, who m. January, 1815, Elizabeth Sanders.

SILAS CRISPIN⁵ AND MARY MASON.

When about 23 or 24 years old Silas⁵ went to Winchester, Va., where he married, July 6, 1791, Mary Mason, and to them were born eight (8) children, as follows:

- 1¹ Rachel⁶, b. 6, 23, 1796, m. 1st, James Sibbet, 2nd, 12, 9, 1830, Wm. Buckingham. Rachel⁶ d. 6, 18, 1871.
- 2¹ Catherine⁶, or "Katy," b. 8, 10, 1798, m. Stephen Baxter, 12, 8, 1819.
- 3¹ William⁶, b. 5, 3, 1801, m. ———, 1823, Mary Ellen Vankirk; d. 1862.
- 4¹ Mathilda⁶, b. 8, 31, 1803, m. ———, Wesley Page.
- 5¹ Benjamin⁶, b. ———, 1806, d. 12, 4, 1830.
- 6¹ Abel⁶, b. 2, 18, 1809, m. 1st, Eliza Laycock, 1, 19, 1832; m. 2nd, Mary Ann Wilson, 3, 20, 1834; m. 3rd, Nancy Spencer, and d. 12, 24, 1856.
- 7¹ Mason⁶, b. 10, 22, 1811, m. Mrs. Catherine Row, 2, 3, 1841, d. 4, 10, 1851.
- 8¹ Nancy⁶, b. 5, 5, 1814, m. John Griffith, 12, 24, 1829; d. 1, 9, 1879.

Silas⁵, son of Benjamin and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin, d. 6, 8, 1838, and Mary (Mason) Crispin, his widow, b. 7, 1, 1773, d. 11, 1, 1848.

SILAS CRISPIN⁶ AND ELIZABETH SANDERS.

No. 1⁶. SILAS CRISPIN⁶, son of Silas⁵ and Martha Stratton, born 12, 6, 1788, married, Jan., 1815, Elizabeth Sanders in Washington County, Pa. They moved to Columbiana County, O., in 1817, to Richmond County in 1837. Silas died about 1872. To this couple were born five (5) children:

- 1¹ Catherine⁷, b. 12, 22, 1815, d. 8, —, 1853.
- 2¹ Stephen⁷, b. 12, 24, 1818, m. 1st, 4, 12, 1838, Lanah Logan, and to them were born five (5) children:
 - 1² Ephraim C.⁸, b. 2, 4, 1838, m. 11, —, 1860, Mary Gay; lives at Tip-ton, Cedar County, Ia. They have three (3) children:
 - 1³ Charles A.⁹, is m. and has two sons and one daughter: 1⁴ J. Gail¹⁰, 2⁴ Gerald Draper¹⁰, 3⁴ Lorna Vay¹⁰.
 - 2³ Mary⁹, 3³ Emerson⁹.
 - 2² Wm. Harrison⁸, b. 2, 14, 1841, d. in infancy; 3² Elizabeth Clotilda, b. 4, 25, 1843, m. Rudolph McClain, and live at South English, Ia.
 - 4² Silas T.⁸, b. 5, 28, 1849, d. 1853.
 - 5² Sarah Jane⁸, b. 1, 23, 1852, m. 7, —, 1876, Albert Reeve. Sarah Jane d. 8, 6, 1878. Lanah Crispin, d. 3, 7, 1852.
- Stephen, m. 2nd, 3, 18, 1853, Mercy Jane Baker, and to them were born six (6) children:
 - 1² Margaret Wilhelmina⁸, b. 12, —, 1854, m. 1, 1, 1876, Joseph L. Harbison. They live in Phila. and Mr. H. is editor and proprietor of *Table Talk*, a monthly magazine devoted to culinary matters, on which it is an authority. This couple have one (1) dau., Edith⁹.
 - 2² Julia May⁸, b. 12, —, 1857, m. 1st, Hiram Tuttle, who was killed accidentally; sine prole. Julia May, m. 2nd, James A. Boggs, of Richland Co. We know of two (2) children born to them:
 - 1³ Efflo⁹, 2³ Edna⁹.

- 3² Stephen Judson⁸, b. 7, 4, 1862, m. and lives at Corsica, O., and manages the homestead farm.
- 4² Rosa Dell⁸, b. 11, 30, 1866, m. Chas. McCune, who was accidentally killed. They have a small family.
- 5² Leo J⁸, b. 7, 14, 1869.
- 6² Ethel Edna⁸, b. ———, 1873, m. and lives in Galion, O.
- 3¹ **Martha Ann**⁷, b. 3, 8, 1822, m. Matthew Harbison, lived at What Cheer, Iowa.
- 4¹ **Elizabeth Jane**⁷, b. 10, 12, 1825, m. George Headley, and have three (3) children: 1² John⁸, 2² Lucina⁸, 3² Mary⁸.
- 5¹ **Silas**⁷, b. 5, 16, 1830, d. 1, 10, 1852.

CHILDREN OF RACHEL CRISPIN AND JAMES SIBBET.

No. 2⁶. RACHEL⁶, eldest daughter of Silas⁵ and Mary (Mason) Crispin, was born near Winchester, Va., June 23, 1796. She moved with her parents about 1799 or 1800 to Washington County, Pa., where she married —, James Sibbet. Their five (5) children are:

- 1¹ **Sarah**⁷, b. ———, m. Josiah Critchfield, mvd. to Chariton, Ia.
- 2¹ **Mary**⁷, b. ———, m. John Regester, mvd. to Fairfield, Ia. Mary d. 5, 7, 1874.
- 3¹ **John**⁷, b. ———, m. 1st, Emily Watt; 2nd, Parmelia Slusher; home Hoopston, Ill.
- 4¹ **Nancy**⁷, b. ———, m. John Linn. Nancy d. 11, 27, 1862. John m. 2nd, —, lives at "Ten Mile," Pa.
- 5¹ **Hannah**⁷, b. —, 1819, d. 5, 9, 1835. After the death of James Sibbet, Rachel married again.

CHILDREN OF RACHEL (CRISPIN) SIBBET AND WM. BUCKINGHAM.

Mrs. Rachel (Crispin) Sibbet, m. 2nd, 12, 9, 1830, William Buckingham. The latter was born 2, 9, 1781, and died 8, 30, 1851, aged 70 years, 6 months and 21 days. Rachel d. 6, 14, 1876, aged 79 years, 11 months and 21 days. Their home was at Fredericktown, Pa. They had five (5) children:

- 1¹ **Rachel**⁷, b. 4, 17, 1832, m. 9, 13, 1859, Samuel Fulton, and d. 6, 18, 1871. Samuel Fulton m. 2nd, —, and lived near Zollersville, Pa.
- 2¹ **Enoch**⁷, b. 4, 17, 1832, m. 10, 14, 1855, Hannah Kennedy; lived at Fredericktown, Pa., was a farmer and had six children—2 boys and 4 girls—as follows: 1² William⁸; 2² Lewis⁸; 3² Lizzie⁸; 4² Ella⁸; 5² Flora⁸; 6² May⁸. Enoch d. 12, 29, 1896, aged 64 yrs, 8 mos. and 12 days. (See sketch.)
- 3¹ **Jane**⁷, b. 3, 1, 1835, unm; lived at Fredericktown, Pa., d. 1897.
- 4¹ **Silas**⁷, b. 4, 21, 1837, d. at Richmond, Mo., 1, 1867.
- 5¹ **Lewis**⁷, b. 4, 21, 1839, was a Union soldier and d. in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., 3, 28, 1863.

ENOCH BUCKINGHAM⁷.

Enoch Buckingham's⁷ grandparents were native English. They came to America and settled in Delaware. They were participants in the struggle for American Independence. In 1785 they came to Pennsylvania. To them

were born seven sons and five daughters. Of these, Wm. Buckingham, the father of Enoch, reared a family of eight sons and six daughters. Wm. Buckingham's second wife was Mrs. Rachel (Crispin) Sibbet, and by her were five children—Rachel, Enoch, Jane, Silas, and Lewis—all deceased prior to 1898.

Enoch⁷, was born April 17, 1832, in the same house wherein he died. He was educated in the common schools of his vicinity, the Buckingham School being the particular school which he attended. He was occupied in agriculture and on the death of his father acquired possession of the homestead, and cared kindly for his aged mother until her death, June 14, 1876. Their home paper says:

“On Oct. 14, 1855, Mr. Buckingham was united in marriage with Miss Hannah M. Kennedy of East Bethlehem Township, who has bravely shared with her husband life's joys and sorrows and shed around his pathway such benign influence that he felt for a truth that ‘there is no place like home.’ Of this union six children, two sons and four daughters, have been born. Of these Wm. K., a traveling salesman for the Western Publishing Co., of Chicago, Ill., is the eldest; Lewis E., the next in age, is a farmer and has remained on the old homestead assisting his father in its cultivation and care. The daughters are Mrs. David D. Garret of East Bethlehem Township, and Misses Ella F., Flora D. and Mary R.

“Mr. Buckingham was a man of prepossessing appearance, and until a few days before his death, of an apparent robust and well preserved physique. His frank, open countenance was an index to the kind heart beating within. He was a man of strong convictions and a fearless advocate of the cause he espoused. In politics he was an ardent Democrat whose counsel was universally sought by those of his native county who aspired to political honors. He was of a very genial and hospitable disposition, and his greeting always carried the conviction that it came from the depths of his heart. It was his delight to entertain his friends and neighbors, and no stranger ‘was ever turned away from his gates.’ While Mr. Buckingham took an active interest in politics and other leading questions of the day he was not a seeker of official position, yet he was frequently called by the suffrages of his fellow citizens to serve them in some official capacity in his native township of East Bethlehem.”

On Dec. 29, 1896 Enoch died, and on the following Thursday a large concourse of friends assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed. “The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Wm. Morey of Deemston, Pa., and after the sad parting of those near and dear the body was tenderly borne to its last resting-place in the family burying-ground, situated on an eminence overlooking a large portion of the farm, where it peacefully sleeps enshrined in the affections of his family and embalmed in the memory of his friends.”

KATY CRISPIN⁶ AND STEPHEN BAXTER.

No. 3⁶. **KATY CRISPIN⁶**, second daughter of Silas⁵ and Mary (Mason) Crispin, was born near Winchester, Va., Aug. 10, 1798, and married Dec. 8, 1819, Stephen Baxter. To this couple four (4) children were born:

1¹ George⁷, b. 4, 15, 1821, d. 9, 20, 1821.

2¹ Jane⁷, b. 6, 16, 1822, m. 3, 30, 1837, Wm. Delany.

3¹ Silas⁷, b. ———, m. 1846, Luticia Ashley.

4¹ George⁷, b. 4, 7, 1824, d. 11, 8, 1849.

Katy⁶ and Stephen Baxter moved from Washington County, Pa., to Chillicothe, O., thence to Maysville, Ky., thence to Lexington, Mo., where they lived for many years and to the close of life, leaving several descendants.

WILLIAM⁶ AND MARY ELLEN (VANKIRK) CRISPIN.

No. 4⁶. Nine (9) children were born to William and Mary Ellen (Vankirk) Crispin.

1¹ Rachel⁷, b. 8, 19, 1824, m. ———, Cary Milner; d. 12, 27, 1894, had lived at Centerfield, O. They had four (4) children:

1² James⁸, unm., lives in Highland County, O.; **2² Joseph⁸**, m. and has small family of children, lives Centerfield, O.; **3² J. W.⁸**, m., lives near Remington, Ind. Has large family of children; **4² Ella⁸**, m. 1st, Smith, by whom was one son; m. 2nd, H. Corry, has small family, lived (1890) in Indianapolis, Ind.

2¹ Sarah Jane⁷, b. 6, 17, 1826, m. 1, 1846, Wm. Davis a miller and farmer. After a few years residence at Centerfield, O., they moved to near Maquon, Ills., where they purchast a large farm and he operated that until he entered the Union Army, where he contracted a disease which resulted in his death. He died at home Dec. 1, 1867, at the age of 45 years. (See sketch and portrait.) They had seven (7) children.

1² George W. "X."⁸, b. ———, m. ———, lives in David City, Neb.

2² Mary Ellen⁸, b. ———, m. 1st, — Alexander by whom was one son: **1³ Harry⁹**. Mary Ellen m. 2nd, Joseph Connelly, to whom were born three (3) children: **1³ Myrtle⁹**, b. ———, d. 1901; **2³ Willie⁹**, b. ———; **3³ Bennie⁹**, b. ———. This family live (1901) in Knoxville, Ills.

3² Joseph⁸, b. ———, m. ———, has four young children (1901), lives at Maquon, Ills.

4² James H.⁸, lives near Maquon, Ills.

5² Ella C.⁸, b. ———, m. ———, Henry Davis, has but one child living (1901), Gertrude⁹. They live at 2006 Central Ave., Nebraska City, Neb. **6²** and **7²** d. young.

Sarah Jane Davis d. 2, 1, 1890, aged 63 yrs. 7 mos. and 14 ds.

3¹ Benjamin Franklin⁷, b. 11, 16, 1828, m. 9, 27, 1860, Mary L. White, mvd. 187- to Polk County, Ia., and lived 1901 at Ridgedale, Polk County, Ia. But lately returned to Ohio, near Centerfield. They have twelve (12) children:

- 1² Joseph W.⁸, b. 8, 17, 1861, lives in Boone County, Ia.; 2² Anna E.⁸, b. 10, 4, 1862, lives in Topeka, Kas.; 3² James E.⁸, b. 2, 12, 1864, unm, has mining interests in Colorado; 4² Francis N.⁸, b. 5, 4, 1865; 5² Mary⁸, b. 12, 15, 1866, m. ———, McKinney, live (1901) near Centerfield, O.; 6² Charles H.⁸, b. 9, 14, 1868; 7² Sarah⁸, b. 5, 3, 1870, lives Polk County, Ia.; 8² Emily⁸, b. 3, 15, 1872, lives Polk County, Ia.; 9² Margaret⁸, b. 1, 1, 1874, m. ———, ———, Richie, lives in Polk County, Ia.; 10² Catherine⁸, b. 7, 28, 1877; 11² Benjamin M.⁸, b. 5, 22, 1880, lives in Des Moines, Ia.; 12² John A.⁸, b. 11, 26, 1882.
- 4¹ **Dryden**⁷, b. 1, 15, 1831, m. 12, 25, 1850, Eliza Ann, dau. of James and Mary E. Durnell, b. 9, 22, 1829. To them were born twelve (12) children:
- 1² Ginevra⁸, b. 10, 20, 1851, d. 5, 16, 1873.
- 2² James William⁸, b. 4, 20, 1853, m. Sedorus Zickefoos, has children and lives in Des Moines, Ia.
- 3² Halena⁸, b. 7, 16, 1855, d. 3, 6, 1869, of meningitis.
- 4² Cassius M.⁸, b. 5, 25, 1857, d. 11, 1, 1857.
- 5² Charles E.⁸, b. 10, 4, 1858, d. 9, 5, 1863, d. of hydrophobia from the bite of a dog.
- 6² Mary E.⁸, b. 1, 28, 1860, m. ———, F. A. Ellis.
- 7² Albert M.⁸, b. 10, 4, 1862, m. ———, Ida Lackey and has children.
- 8² Addie⁸, b. 7, 15, 1864, m. ———, Samuel E. Humphreys, lives at Sac City, Ia. Husband owns custom and feed mills. They have two (2) children: 1³ Edward D.⁹; 2³ Ethel⁹. Twins.
- 9² Arthur H.⁸, b. 2, 26, 1866, m. ———, Jennie Zickefoos, lives (1900) near Waukeee, Ia.
- 10² Miller Carlton⁸, b. 10, 22, 1867, m. 1st, Elizabeth Taylor, m. 2nd, Irene Snyder. In dry goods business at Sac City, Ia.
- 11² Elbridge Gerry⁸, b. 11, 8, 1870, m. ———, Frances Duncan, has children.
- 12² Clara E.⁸, b. 3, 21, 1875, m. ———, M. R. Briggs, has three children, lives at Red Deer, Canada, husband owns a cattle ranch.
- Dryden Crispin⁷, m. 2nd, Mrs. Susan Irvin, nee Hickie, widow of Newton Irvin of Ohio. She had borne her former husband three (3) children: 1 Charles H., b. 1, 1, 1874, unm. 1900; 2 Frederick Leigh, b. 5, 17, 1876, m. and has one son; 3 Mary K., b. 8, 4, 1878.
- 5¹ **William Frost**⁷, b. 11, 14, 1833, m. 1st, 5, 25, 1865, Drusilla D. Evans (dau. of H. S. and Mary* (White) Evans), b. in Ross Co., O., 5, 30, 1839, d. 5, 16, 1872, by whom were three (3) children:
- 1² Mary Frederica⁸, b. 6, 4, 1866, in Greenfield, O. A teacher in Akron public schools.
- 2² Fannie Forrester⁸, b. 12, 10, 1869, in Greenfield, O. A teacher in Akron public schools.
- 3² William D.⁸, b. 5, 10, 1872, d. 8, 31, 1872, in Greenfield, O.
- William Frost Crispin m. 2nd, 6, 28, 1876, E. Emma Reed, s. p.
- 6¹ **Mary Ellen**⁷, b. —, 1836, d. —, 1847.

*The father of Mary (White) Evans, Charles White, was born in West Moreland County, Va., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and also in the War of 1812.

7¹ Henry Milton⁷, b. —, 1838, d. —, 1846.

8¹ Albert Mason Crispin⁷, b. 9, 5, 1841, m. 1st, Susan Morrow McNeil, 9, 5, 1864. Susan dying, he m. 2nd, 9, 1, 1877, Anna Ward.

By his first wife were two (2) children:

1² Myrtle⁸, b. 7, 25, 1865; 2² Clement J.⁸, b. 5, 18, 1867.

By his second wife were five (5) children:

1² Kirby Ewing⁸; 2² Mary E.⁸, b. 11, 14, 1880; 3² William Penn⁸, b. 2, 9, 1884; 4² Ora Lee⁸, b. 3, 22, 1888; 5² Carl⁸, b. 4, 8, 1893.

Albert Mason Crispin is a fence-builder and lives near Centerfield, O. Myrtle Crispin married a Mr. Walker and lives near Hillsboro, O. Clement J. enlisted in the Cuban War and the last time he wrote home was in the fall of 1900, when he was on the Island of Borneo. Since then no word has been received from him, but a letter addressed to the Adjutant-General at Washington secured the reply that: "A soldier by the name of Clement J. Crispin had been changed from Company M to Company C, April 30, 1901, and that his name was not among the list of casualties."

9¹ James Moreau Crispin⁷, b. 3, 18, 1844, m. 6, 4, 1868, Amanda Lavina Leaverton, by whom were three (3) children:

1² Sallie Jessie⁸; 2² Cora Maud⁸; 3² Etta Blanche⁸.

Sallie Jessie m. a Mr. Patton and has four children; address Hillsboro, O. James M. Crispin is a farmer and lives near Hillsboro, O.

Wm. Crispin, Sr.⁶, father of the above family of nine, and son of Silas⁵ and Mary (Mason) Crispin, was born in Washington County, Pa., May 3, 1801, and when in his 23d year married Mary Ellen Vankirk, daughter of Henry and Ruth (Jolly) Vankirk. Morgan Mason, previously quoted in his letter to his son Isaac M. says: "I knew all the connection in that country. His [Wm. Frost Crispin's] grandfather and grandmother Vankirk, they and father and mother were young people together and were great friends."

William Crispin, Sr.⁶, was nearly six feet tall, and weighed at his best, 230 pounds. He had enjoyed but the most meager advantages at school, but by careful attention to business and the habit of reading, he kept abreast of the times and became second to none in his vicinity as a farmer and stock-raiser. He owned a good farm of 220 acres. Politically he was a Democrat but with anti-slavery proclivities, caused no doubt, by his Quaker antecedents, that sect having been the foremost one to take up the opposition to negro slavery. Theologically, a Universalist, after middle life, he yet frequently wore the Quaker garb—a drab cloth suit and silk hat of like color. He was honest in all his commercial transactions, was a good neighbor and highly respected by all who knew him well. He loved horses, and, hence, his horsemanship was seldom equaled. In the forties and up to the fifties the wheat and corn market was at Chillicothe (26 miles away), and father prided himself on his fine team of horses, usually driving four, but frequently six horses, and had a faculty of quieting a fractious horse, wherein he

excelled all his boys. He made frequent trips to the Chillicothe market and the writer was always delighted, when it came his turn to accompany his father, for it was a great experience for a boy in those days, to go to Chillicothe and see the city and ride upon a canal boat as we sometimes did.

Father departed this life at the old homestead in Madison Township, Highland County, in 1862, and was laid to rest in the old Crispin Burying-Ground (a neighborhood burial-place on his own farm), beside his father and mother and where now rest the ashes of representatives of the family, including four generations. This burial-place is on a beautiful eminence overlooking a picturesque and highly fertile valley of bottom lands, surrounded by sloping hills and undulating uplands which lie along and near the beautiful and serpentine water-course—known as Rattlesnake Creek—and the elevation affords a view-point highly pleasing to the beholder. But the old homestead is long since deserted by the Crispins and this burial-ground, sacred to the memory of parents, grandparents, sisters, brother, uncles, aunts and cousins, is left to the tender mercies of the Township Board of Trustees whose duty it is to see that it is properly cared for.

Of the children of the above family at this writing (1901), Rachel (Milner), Sarah Jane (Davis), Henry Milton and Mary Ellen are all deceased, the latter two dying young from typhoid fever. Benjamin F. and Dryden moved first to Iowa, thence to Missouri, and thence back to Iowa; and Dryden resides at Adel, but Benjamin has returned to Ohio, near Centerfield, while Wm. Frost, Albert Mason and James M. remain in their native state, Ohio.

MARY ELLEN (VANKIRK) CRISPIN.

Mary Ellen (Vankirk) Crispin (mother of the above family), was born in Washington County, Pa. She died, April 19th, 1879, at the age of 69 years. She was of Hollandish descent, being the daughter of Henry and Ruth (Jolly) Vankirk, was a small woman of pleasant features, an industrious and frugal wife, a kind mother, and for a mother of so large a family (9), she was well informed for her day, doing a large amount of reading that would put to shame many of the present-day women who have small families, or none, and yet say they are unable to keep track of current events or do any book reading. But my mother did this, and never for a day nor an hour did she neglect her domestic duties. Her health, always poor, frequently confined to her bed, yet she would rally and take up her duties pluckily and with a faithful devotion to her family that has always impressed me as being almost divine. While I do not presume she had no faults (for who has not?), yet I am sure that the person who has helped me most to keep a grip on *truth* and *duty* was, and *is* my mother. For many years and to the close of life she clung tenaciously to the faith of Christian or Bible Universalism, and her last pastor, Rev. Wm. Tucker, D.D., officiated at her funeral which took place at the old Crispin homestead between

Centerfield and East Monroe, in Highland County, O., and she, too, was tenderly laid to rest in the old Crispin Burying-Ground along side of kindred dust.

OUR MOTHERS.

"Hundreds of stars in the lovely sky,
Hundreds of shells on the shore together,
Hundreds of birds that go singing by,
Hundreds of birds in the sunny weather.
"Hundreds of dewdrops to greet the dawn,
Hundreds of bees in the purple clover,
Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn,
But only one mother the wide world over."

SARAH JANE (CRISPIN) DAVIS.

Sarah Jane Crispin, daughter of Wm. and Mary E. (Vankirk) Crispin, was born in Washington County, Pa., June 17, 1826, and when about five years old moved with her parents to Fayette County, O., near Martinsburg, and a few years later to Madison Township, Highland County, where on Jan. 1, 1846, she was married to Wm. Davis of Centerfield, O. She remained there seven or eight years when they moved to Maquon Township, Knox County, Ills. Her husband owned a large farm near Maquon, Ills. He entered the Union Army and there contracted ill health which resulted in his death, at home Dec. 1, 1867, aged 45 years. Mrs. Davis was a stirring woman of good managerial ability, looking after the business of the farm in her husband's absence, and paying off a heavy indebtedness which came against the farm on account of defect in the title. She was also proprietor, for several years, of a hotel in the town of Maquon.



SARAH JANE (CRISPIN) DAVIS.

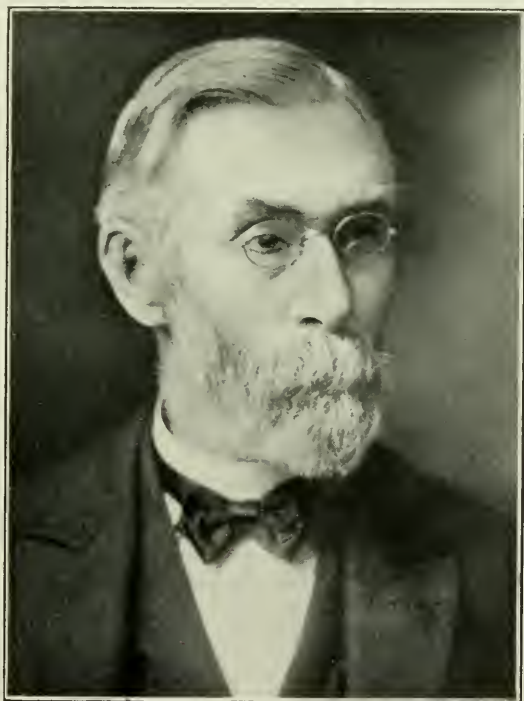
From her home paper we learn that she, in middle life, became a member of the Methodist Church and always maintained a consistent Christian

character. She was the mother of seven children: Geo. W. "X," Mary E., Joseph W., James H., and Ella C., all living (1901), and two others who died young.

Mrs. Davis (in 1890) went to Kentucky to spend the winter with her daughter Mary E. Connelly, who was then living in that state, where she had an attack of La Grippe, resulting in pneumonia which terminated her life Feb. 1, 1890, aged 63 years, 7 months and 14 days. Her remains were brought back to Maquon where the funeral services were held in the Methodist Church, conducted by her pastor, Rev. R. D. Russell, in the presence of a large and sympathizing audience of relatives and friends of the deceased who had been a woman of marked kindness of heart which won her hosts of friends.

DRYDEN CRISPIN.

Dryden Crispin⁷, second son of William and Mary Ellen (Vankirk) Crispin, was born Jan. 15, 1831, in Washington County, Pa., and came with his parents and older brother and sisters, to Fayette County, O., in 1831 or 1832 and to Highland County about 1837 or 1838. His limited education was secured in the old log school-house of his home district, when the teacher "boarded around," and the patrons took turns in drawing wood and the big boys took their turns in chopping it into lengths adapted to the big fireplace and also in carrying in, at the close of the day's school, the wood needed for laying the fire the next morning, and where the school-master was barred out if he failed to treat the pupils to sweet-meats on New Year's day. But later in life he acquired,



DRYDEN CRISPIN.

by reading and observation, much that his early schooling was deficient in.

Dryden Crispin was wedded to Eliza Ann Durnell on Dec. 25, 1850, and to them were born seven sons and five daughters, eight of whom are now (1901) living, and all married. His first wife died Oct. 2, 1884, and he

married 2nd, Mrs. Susan Irvin, nee Hickle, who had borne to her first husband three children, namely, Charles H., Frederick Leigh, and Mary K.

From 1850 to 1876 he was engaged in farming and in buying and shipping hogs for the Cincinnati market. He lived near East Monroe, O., until 1876, when he sold out and moved to Polk County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming operations in which he was successful.

Before leaving for the West he was the beloved Superintendent of the Centerfield Universalist Sunday School for several years and always manifested a lively interest in that church.

Since moving to Iowa, in his later years, he retired from the farm and went to the city of Des Moines to educate his younger children at Highland Park Normal College, and was for some years steward of that institution, and later kept the "Crispin House," at Ha-ha-ton-ka, Mo., for a few years, but sold out and purchased a modern home in Adel, Ia., where he intends, Providence willing, to spend his remaining days, being now (1901), as he says, "living on borrowed time"; that is, he has passed the scriptural "three-score and ten." He has eight living children, three step-children, 21 grandchildren and one step grandchild, or in all, 33 children and grandchildren on whom to place his affections, for they are all reputed to be worthy children of a worthy grandsire. And as an evidence of the value of the larger family—which necessitates industry and frugality—to preserve children from the fads, follies and vices of modern city life, this family will show up favorably. We do not claim it has sent any member to Congress, nor that any member has shone in the professional world; yet that so large a family should have been reared to be symmetrical, industrious, and so free from the vices which blight and the follies which afflict so many of to-day, is an evidence, not only of the compensation that comes with, and to, large families, but reflects credit upon the parents touching the care with which they have discharged their sacred duties in directing and molding the aims and purposes of their children. A sort of modern patriarch, he has lived out his "three-score and ten" and enjoys the love and respect of all his numerous kith and kin and has lived to see all his children come to adult age, all married and all well-to-do men and women, each fairly successful in his chosen occupation.

Dryden Crispin was elected to the office of Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace for a term of six years each by the Greenback party.

The subject of this sketch has been, from before middle life, a man of strong Christian faith to which he clings in his declining years and in which spirit he has reared his large family. He writes near the close of the 19th century: "I am firmly rooted and grounded in the faith once delivered to the saints: The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of man and the final triumph of good over evil. Altho I have experienced the misfortunes and sorrows of life yet I have received great riches in life and found that life

worth the living." But he realizes that evil is deep-seated and far-reaching and that the problem of evil is of vast proportions and demands of every Christian persistent and faithful service, not alone in alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate, but in *preventing* wrong. How different life has been to this man of real Christian purpose, this man who has lived a long, laborious life, yet not given over to the worldly spirit that despoils men of the true enjoyments of life—I say how different from the lives of shylocks, plutocrats and aristocrats with greed-and-grab proclivities—men who are unhappy without wealth and more so when they get it. The pity is that most men who get wealth the wealth gets them, turns their heads, their hearts, their lives, into channels that are hurtful to them, to their families and the world about them.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where WEALTH accumulates and MEN decay."

As says Paul the Apostle, to Timothy, (I: 10, 17): "But they that desire to be rich fall into a temptation and a snare and many foolish and hurtful lusts," . . . "For the LOVE of money is the root of all kinds of evil; which some reaching after have been led astray from the faith, and have pierced themselves thru with many sorrows. But thou, O man of God, flee these things and follow after righteousness." . . . "Fight the good fight of faith." . . . "Charge them that are rich in this present world, that they be not highminded, nor have their hope set on the uncertainty of riches, but on God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they be rich in good works," etc. This is not, however, any encouragement to the other extreme, of idleness and improvidence, for the Bible explicitly enjoins us to be "dilligent in business."

It was in this spirit that this man who has held no exalted position in society or state and who was not a rich man, as men of to-day count riches, pursued his life-work. He sought to do his duty and was well-to-do, prosperous and happy and was one of the best in his chosen occupation—farming.

REV. WILLIAM FROST CRISPIN.
(For Portrait See Frontispiece.)

[It is due the author of this book to say that it was his full intention to omit the biographical sketch of himself, but he has yielded to repeated requests to give an account of himself. The claim that it is natural for our patrons and our kith and kin to desire to know something of the author of the book which gives the history and genealogy of the Crispin families, of which he forms an integral part, has had weight in reaching this decision.]

In this sketch we excerpt portions from Lane's History of Akron, published 1892:

"Rev. William Frost Crispin, son of William and Mary Ellen (Van-kirk) Crispin, was born Nov. 14, 1833, near New Martinsburg, Fayette County, O., being of English ancestry, the remotest known being Captain William Crispin of the British Navy, brother-in-law of Sir Admiral Penn, the American ancestors being Friends; with his parents he removed to

Highland County when young; early education very limited and acquired in log schoolhouse; at majority borrowed money at ten per cent. to go to Ohio Wesleyan University one term, working for his father at \$18 per month to pay off the note, then taught summer school in home district; next winter taught in Knox County, Ills.; returned to Ohio and chopt wood at 50 cents a cord to get money to go to National Normal University, Lebanon, O., where by self-boarding [part of the time], and by teaching during winters, he received the Teachers' Degree (I. J.) in 1860. After partly completing the senior course was called home on account of his father's illness; later teaching, in all, about five years. . . . His first business adventure was in the grain trade at East Monroe, in 1862, with Wm. Cherry, a good Quaker; and while the partnership was pleasant, the enterprise was not profitable and was discontinued at the end of one year."

May 25, 1865, he married Drusilla D., daughter of Hugh S., and Mary (White) Evans, of Greenfield, who bore him three children—Mary FredERICA, Fanny Forrester, and Willie D.,—the latter dying in infancy, the mother preceding the babe, dying May 16, 1872, of puerperal fever. He was again married, June 28, 1876, to Miss E. Emma Reed of Sabina, O. After first marriage he embarkt in the drug and grocery trade, continuing until 1876 when he sold his business.

"Tho raised a Democrat, he early espoused the anti-slavery cause, allying himself with the Republican party soon after its organization; served as Census Enumerator for his township in 1880, but for the past ten [now (1901) twenty] years he has been a zealous Prohibitionist."

Mr. Crispin's parents, after middle life, espoused Universalism and their son, William, now heard much preaching and discussion, pro and con, and gave much study to the Bible teaching concerning that doctrine and became convinced that both the Bible and reason taught it, and with the poet he felt that:

"One adequate support
For the calamities of mortal life
Exists, one only;—an assured belief
That the procession of our fate, howe'er
Sad or disturbed, is ordered by a being
Of infinite benevolence and power,
Whose everlasting purposes embrace
All accidents, converting them to good."

While yet in mercantile pursuit Mr. Crispin, being zealous for the cause of the Master, was a worker in the Church and occasionally preacht and lectured. Tho not ordained to the ministry of Christ until 1890, yet his initial sermon was preacht in the Universalist Church at Leesburg, O., in 1870. In that day and locality great prejudice existed toward people holding such theological views and this fact, together with the fact that he had early arrayed himself against the drink habit and the drink traffic, caused him to be, to a large extent, ostrasized in business, social, and church

circles, and his fearless course cost him all his worldly possessions, so that when he sold out and turned over to his creditors all his worldly belongings he still owed about \$700. Instead of going into bankruptcy, he surrendered all, to those he owed, even the little home which sheltered his little family, believing that somehow God would bless the deed. And by the help of a smiling Providence and a determined purpose, the \$700 of debt was paid and the wolf kept at bay, besides.

Many people look askance at what they regarded his conscientious but unwise course. A few, however, honored him and commended his conduct. To all appearances he was stranded. The needs of his family were pressing and caused him much anxiety. But being a man of strong Christian faith he did not falter. He believed that in the long run faith and pluck would win and in this he was not mistaken. His little family were brave and home affairs were frugally managed. While his family were deprived of many luxuries they have always had something to eat and to wear and a bed on which to sleep. The mistake of Mr. Crispin was in embarking in a business so commonly debased to the retailing of intoxicants as is that of selling drugs. The same energy applied in other lines of trade would have enabled him to lay up a competence. Tho he has not done this, yet he has kept his integrity and that certainly is better than money secured by dealing out intoxicants which debauch and ruin men and defraud their wives and children. As T. B. Reed says: "Doing your duty and facing the consequences, is success itself." And are not his family the better and happier because more industrious and useful than if a fortune had been laid up to dissipate their energies or to misdirect them? He has no regrets for his course. He feels he has only done what all, who love their fellows, should do. Religion and business should never be divorced. Civic duty is, in large measure, identical with religious duty. Said Gerrit Smith: "He whose politics are rascally has a rascally religion." Had Mr. Crispin adopted the tactics of his competitors in trade he could easily have amass a competence. But wealth gotten in such ways always burns somebody's hands, and he scorned, as all should, to take wealth at the hands of those who rob their families to quench their thirst for intoxicants. And he was soon relieved from anxiety, by an unexpected call from the Williamson and Cantwell Publishing Company of Cincinnati, to travel for them, and at the end of two years, the junior member of that firm—Rev. J. S. Cantwell, D.D.—recommended Mr. Crispin for the position of Financial and General Agent of Buchtel College, located in Akron, and he was at once employed on a commission, but succeeding well he was soon employed on a salary, with expenses paid. He continued in this work for six years, securing to the college at least \$100,000 and a large number of students whose faces were turned toward Buchtel by his lectures before High Schools and Churches and by personal interviews.

Mr. Crispin's opposition to the drink evil dates back to early life and for the last twenty years he has labored zealously for Prohibition WITH A PARTY BEHIND IT, claiming that so long as parties are elected to power whose POLICY it is to LEGALIZE the saloon, no headway can be made against it. His party has nominated him for various important offices and in 1900 he declined the nomination for State School Commissioner and has been talked of and written about for other state offices. But he has not been an office-seeker and thinks he can do more good when not hampered by the suspicion that he is seeking office. He has held many positions of trust at the hands of his party and since Oct. 13, 1899, has held the position of District Evangelist and Organizer in his home district (19th Ohio Congressional), which includes five counties in the Western Reserve and which has given him an excellent chance to preach and lecture against Government complicity in the drink traffic, and against the sin of legalizing it. He has preached in many cities and many churches within his bailiwick and has always had a respectful hearing and under his labors his district has advanced in party votes beyond the gain in any other section of his state. He has not *sought* popularity, for he realizes that preachers who *seek* popularity cannot be utilized to bring about reforms. They trim. They curry favor. Hence the *seeker after popularity should never enter the pulpit*. Preachers who are ambitious to please worldly men have missed their calling.

Mr. Crispin says too many people are mistaking commercial prosperity for moral and religious prosperity. He admits the world has advanced far beyond what it was in the days described in the book, "Qno Vadis," but asserts that ever since, in 1862, when our Government went into the saloon business by taking a revenue from the traffic, we have slipped a cog and are moving backward in morals alarmingly. And his contention is eloquently emphasized in many ways, but especially by the blistering facts published by the U. S. Treasury, in the Statistical Abstract, which shows the great increase in the consumption of intoxicants and the awful increase of crime, which all well-informed people know is mainly due to strong drink.

In 1860, the United States consumed only 6.13 gallons of intoxicants *per capita*, but in 1900 we consumed 17 gallons *per capita*! We have 240,000 places where intoxicants are sold and in 1889 we had but 3,567 murders in the United States, but in 1895 we had 10,500 and this deadly and dastardly record we are keeping up, year after year! Hence the need of a PARTY IN POWER opposed to the traffic.

He believes that when the pulpit becomes right and *opposes the legalization* of the traffic, the people will soon follow and outlaw it. In his lectures and sermons he has never appealed to the popular ear. But his most popular lectures have been: "Why? How? When?" (This was his first, and his family called it his "Cato" speech); "The Slums"; "What Next" and "The Saloon and How to Deal With It."

Mr. Crispin's open defense of the negro, and his arraignment of our Government for its slave-holding policy, were so distasteful to some of his rasher Democratic neighbors that he was threatened with ambush, but to him there was no "scare" in the threat and his movements were uninfluenced by it.

For about fifteen years the subject of this sketch has suffered much and has been greatly handicapped in his work by a bodily ailment superinduced by eight years of a too "strenuous life," added to an inherited predisposition thereto, from his mother.

While his ancestors and some nearer relatives have won distinction and the honors of warfare, he is too much imbued with his Quaker inheritance to favor war except as THE VERY LAST RESORT. And while the purpose which inspired our Cuban War met his concurrence, yet he has steadily opposed our Philippine policy and also the British war in the Transvaal against the Boers, as both un-Christian, and un-American.

He has published books and booklets, etc., as follows: "Universalism and Problems of the Universalist Church"; "What is Universalism and Why Preach It?" "The True Basis of Political Reform"; and various small, political leaflets. Also "Buchtel Leaflets" and "Solid Facts," the latter a small Prohibition organ, of 3,000 copies, monthly. And he has been a contributor to various papers on church, social, and political problems for many years.

Mr. Crispin epitomizes his history thus: My occupations have been:—Farming, Teaching, Merchandising, Lecturing and Preaching, Writing and Publishing. My isms have been:—Universalism (the truest conception of Christianity), Abolitionism (true republicanism), Prohibitionism (everywhere a recognized principle of law for the abatement of crime and of crime-breeding).

MRS. SALLIE JESSIE (CRISPIN) PATTON.

Jessie Crispin, eldest daughter of James Moreau and Amanda Leaverton Crispin, was born at the old Crispin homestead near Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, March 18, 1869. Her education was obtained at the district school, the Greenfield Normal and the Hillsboro College. At the age of 17 she became a teacher, and followed this profession for two and



SALLIE JESSIE CRISPIN.

a half years. She was united in marriage to John T. Patton, Sept. 10, 1890. To this union have been born four children: Margery, Paul and Pauline (twins), and Baby Ruth.

In youth she gave her heart to God and her life to His service. Shortly after her marriage she and her husband united with the M. E. Church. For fifteen years she has been an earnest temperance worker, serving five years as President of her local W. C. T. U. Amid the cares of home and the training of her children she finds, at present, little time to devote to church and temperance work, in which she is deeply interested. Mrs. Patton is of the eighth generation in direct lineal descent from Captain William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin.

No. 5⁶. MATHILDA CRISPIN⁶, dau. of Silas and Mary (Mason) Crispin, was born in Washington County, Pa., Aug. 31, 1803, and married ———, Wesley Page. They spent their married life in Clinton County, O., where were born to them a large family of children, some of whom live in the same county while most members of the family moved west to Illinois and elsewhere.

No. 6⁶. BENJAMIN CRISPIN, son of Silas and Mary (Mason) Crispin, b. in 1806, d. 12, 4, 1830.

No. 7⁶. ABEL CRISPIN, son of Silas and Mary (Mason) Crispin, b. 2, 2, 1809, m. 1st, 1, 19, 1832, Eliza Laycock, who d. 1833. He m. 2nd, 3, 20, 1834, Mary Ann Wilson, who d. 1847; m. 3rd, 4, 10, 1851, Nancy Spencer. By his first wife was one son, Benjamin⁷, b. 12, 20, 1832, d. in Missouri. Abel d. 12, 24, 1856. He lived in Highland County, O., kept a hotel. By his second wife were five (5) children:

1¹ **Oliver⁷**, b. 3, 29, 1836, d. 9, 26, 1845.

2¹ **Silas R.⁷**, b. 8, 28, 1839, m. 1st, Lizzie Mason, by whom was one child: George H. Silas m. 2nd, Mrs. M. E. Shaw. Lived in Richmond, Mo. s. p. (See Portrait and Sketch.)

3¹ **Catherine⁷**, b. 5, 14, 1841, m. 9, 11, 1862, Milton Thatcher. They moved from Sligo, Clinton Co., O., to Grimes, Ia., and have a large family of children, one of whom is named Silas.

4¹ **Michael Wilson⁷**, b. 9, 14, 1844, m. 2, 14, 1867, Eliza White. They moved to Ray County, Mo., and have several children. (See Records, also Sketches: "Brothers on Opposite Sides in Our Civil War.")

5¹ **Henry⁷**, b. 3, 27, 1846, d. 7, 25, 1878, in Iowa.

Abel m. 3rd, 4, 10, 1851, Nancy Spencer, by whom was one daughter, Georgia⁸, b. 7, 6, 1852.

BROTHERS ON OPPOSITE SIDES IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

Michael Wilson Crispin and Captain Silas R. Crispin, the subjects of the two following sketches were brothers and both were brave soldiers, the

former in the Union Army and the latter in the Southern, the one having lived several years preceding the war in a slave state, while the other went from Ohio. To us a good man fighting to maintain slavery seems a paradox, yet tho they fought for different, even opposite ends, and each, no doubt, alike sincere, they did their duty as they saw it, from different standpoints and as their *environment* influenced them.

MICHAEL WILSON CRISPIN⁷.

Michael Wilson Crispin was born in Fayette County, O., Sept. 14, 1844. He was the son of Abel and Mary Ann (Wilson) Crispin. His parents died when he was twelve years old. His remaining boyhood days were spent in the home of his uncle William Crispin and on the latter's farm in Highland County. His sister, Kate, three years older, also became a member of the same household and during winters they attended the district school and were at one time pupils of the writer and their deportment was exceptionally good and their dispositions serene and cheerful, and they acquired a fair knowledge of the common English branches.

At the breaking out of the war Michael Wilson enlisted in Company A, Second Ohio Regiment, Heavy Artillery, and we let the Richmond, (Mo.) *Conservator*, his home paper, tell the story of his life from this time forward. It says: "He served his country [he was a Union soldier] with signal bravery and courage for three years and was in some of the heaviest engagements of the war. He was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1865.

"Returning home after the war he resumed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and stock-raising, in Highland County, O. On Feb. 14, 1867, he was married to Miss Eliza White of the same county. Soon after this happy event the young couple turned their faces to the West and founded a home in Ray County, Mo., where for nearly a third of a century they have been among our most honored and respected citizens.

"To Mr. and Mrs. Crispin were born seven children, viz.: Lulu (now the wife of Robert E. Bates), Cora B., Charles E., Anna Lucile (now Mrs. Crowley), Michael W., James E., and Silas R.

"Mr. and Mrs. Crispin located their new home upon a farm nine miles northeast of Richmond, but in 1886 they moved to town where their children might have all the advantages of first-class schools. And we can say truthfully that a more affectionate family or better people never cast their lot with us. Mr. Crispin's restless energy and keen business sagacity soon led him to embark in various lines of trade, in all of which he was signally successful. At different times he was in the banking business, and was for some time president of the Ray County Savings Bank. He was in the mercantile business and in the milling business, at one time being interested in the splendid brick mill on Lexington Street. Ever since he located in

Ray County he has been a successful stock-trader and was probably better known and had dealings with more men than any other man in the county. No doubt he occasionally met with reverses but his energy was such they were never allowed to daunt him. He was a valuable citizen and his place in the community will not soon be filled. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church and always evinced a deep interest in educational matters and was at the time of his death an active member of the Board of Curators of Woodson Institute and contributed liberally to its construction."

Mr. Crispin's death, which occurred in August, 1895, from the collapse of a combination folding-bed, was sad and singular. He and his wife on retiring on Sunday evening were entrapt by the falling of the bed which had been somewhat out of repair and while his wife escaped unhurt, he was paralyzed from his shoulders down and died at 5:30 the next day. Michael Wilson and Captain Silas R., died the same year (1895), but a few months apart—one in August the other in November.

CAPTAIN SILAS R. CRISPIN¹.

Silas R. Crispin was born August 28, 1839, in Fayette County, O., and when ten years of age moved with his parents [Abel and Mary A. (Wilson) Crispin] to Highland County, O., where he grew to manhood. His father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1809, and died in 1856. His mother



CAPTAIN SILAS R. CRISPIN.

was born in Mason County, Ky., and died in 1847. In 1857 the subject of this sketch moved to La Fayette County, Mo., and thereafter made Missouri his home. We glean the following facts from *Richmond Conservator*:

"He was engaged in various kinds of business, among which were farming, trading in mules and freighting across the plains.

In 1862 he joined the Confederate Army, and at the organization of his company was elected Second Lieutenant, Company I, Gardner's Regiment,

Shelby's Cavalry Brigade. He participated in some forty battles, among which were the battles of Springfield, Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Little Rock, and Helena, and he was with Gen. Sterling Price on his last raid thru Missouri in 1864. In 1863 he was promoted to the captaincy of his company, which position he held until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Memphis, Tenn., about the middle of July, 1865.

His was the last remaining, regularly organized company of the Confederate Army to surrender. At the close of the war he returned to his former labors, freighting across the plains, but in 1866 he came to Ray County and engaged in the mercantile business, and continued therein until a few months before his death which took place at his home in Richmond, at 2:20 a. m. Friday, Nov. 1st, 1895, and which fell like a pall upon the entire community.

Captain Crispin was a man of strong convictions and was fearless in advocating what he conceived to be right, but was, withal, liberal enough in his views to accord to his neighbors and friends the same rights that he claimed for himself. He was a whole-souled, genial, companionable gentleman, a staunch friend and kind neighbor. He braved death for what it was inevitable to those who knew history, must prove to be a "lost cause," but for all this he was loved and mourned by men who wore both the gray and the blue. In his death the community in which he had lived so many years has lost one of its best and most highly respected citizens.

"Captain Silas R. Crispin⁷ was married, 1st, on January 29, 1867, to Miss Lizzie Mason, of Ray County, Mo., and of their marriage one child was born, Geo. H. Crispin⁸, who is now (1900) residing in Richmond. His wife, who was an excellent woman, had died March 22, 1877, and on April the 9th, 1879, he was again married, this time to Mrs. Malinda Shaw, of Richmond, Mo., who survived him."

No. 8⁶. MASON CRISPIN⁶, son of Silas and Mary (Mason) Crispin, was born 10, 22, 1811, m. 4, 10, 1831, Mrs. Catherine Rowe; d. 2, 3, 1841.

CHILDREN OF NANCY CRISPIN⁶ AND JOHN GRIFFITH.

No. 9⁶. NANCY CRISPIN⁶, daughter of Silas and Mary (Mason) Crispin, was born in Washington County, Pa., 5, 5, 1814. John Griffith was born 4, 27, 1802. John and Nancy were married 12, 24, 1829, and moved to Highland County, O. John died 8, 30, 1877. Nancy died 1, 9, 1879. They lived near East Monroe, O., and to them were born eleven (11) children as follows:

1¹ **Mary Jane⁷**, b. 9, 20, 1831, m. Hugh Swift, 3, 6, 1856; have several children. Live near East Monroe, O.

2¹ **Mathilda⁷**, b. 2, 20, 1833, d. 8, 27, 1847.

- 3¹ **Isaac Mason**⁷, b. 1, 16, 1835, d. 4, 22, 1865.
 4¹ **Nantaquas**⁷, b. 12, 6, 1836, m. Harriet Bainter in 1862. Nantaquas d. 3, 27, 1885. Harriet d. 4, —, 1884.
 5¹ **Keturah**⁷, b. 10, 18, 1838, m. 9, 1, 1860, Joseph Worthington. Live in Highland County, O., near East Monroe.
 6¹ **Benjamin Franklin**⁷, b. 5, 4, 1840, was a Union soldier, d. in army, 4, 10, 1865. Was Recruiting Sergeant, located at Catlettsburg, Ky.
 7¹ **John Wesley**⁷, b. 9, 4, 1842, m. 9, 25, 1866, Mollie Bond. Lives at Madison Mills, O. (1901).
 8¹ **Henry Clay**⁷, b. 9, 10, 1844, m. 3, —, 1876, Lizzie Hadley. Went to state of Washington.
 9¹ **Nancy**⁷, b. 10, 13, 1846, d. 10, 16, 1846.
 10¹ **Elizabeth**⁷, b. 10, 7, 1847, m. 3, 20, 1873, John Rhonemus; they have six (6) children; live on old Griffith homestead, near East Monroe, O.
 11¹ **Margaret**⁷, b. 10, 7, 1847, d. 9, 29, 1870.

No. 2⁵. LYDIA CRISPIN, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin, b. ———, m. ———, John Hewlings. (No Records.)

No. 3⁵. BATHSHEBE or "**BISHABE**" **CRISPIN**, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin, b. ———, m. 4, 11, 1795, Jacob Hammett. (No Records.)

No. 4⁵. SYLVANIA or "**SELANIA**" **CRISPIN**, b. ———, m. 9, 12, 1797, Ner Braddock. (No Records.)

SOME LIPPINCOTT DESCENDANTS OF CAPTAIN WM. CRISPIN.

No. 5⁵. ANN CRISPIN⁵, one of the five daughters of Benjamin and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin, was born in Burlington, N. J., March 17, 1781, and married Feb. 22, 1801, Joshua Lippincott, son of Amaziah and Hannah Lippincott. Joshua was born Jan. 8, 1777, and died Nov. 28, 1827. Ann died Oct. 17, 1862, aged 81 years and 7 months. She had one brother, Silas Crispin. To Joshua and Ann were born twelve (12) children:

1¹ **Rebecca**⁶, b. 11, 22, 1801, m. 9, 17, 1840, Joseph Rogers. They lived and died in Waynesville, O., sine prole. Rebecca d. 11, 8, 1886.

2¹ **Crispin Lippincott**⁶, b. 2, 6, 1804, m. 1st, ———, Mary Wilkins, by whom were three (3) children:

1² **Benjamin Crispin**⁷ **Lippincott, Sr.**, b. 7, 22, 1827, m. 1st, 3, 12, 1859. Mary E. Cain. Issue, five (5) sons, four (4) of whom died in infancy. Mary E. (Cain) Lippincott d. 2, 20, 1870. Rev. Benjamin Crispin Lippincott, Jr., is the only one of the five now living. He was b. 7, 23, 1866, m. ———, has two (2) children and is a member of the New Jersey M. E. Conference in 1901. Benjamin Crispin⁷ Lippincott, Sr., m. 2nd, 3, 2, 1871, Deborah H. Diverty and had four (4) children living and one (1) deceast.

- 1³ Joshua A.⁸, b. ———, d. 9, 26, 1875.
- 2³ Jesse D.⁸, b. 7, 5, 1872, is a practicing physician and lives in Newark, N. J., 1901.
- 3³ Elizabeth H.⁸, b. 9, 26, 1878, m. Ulysses Grant McQueen, and lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 4³ James Bradley⁸, b. 5, 24, 1885, and lives (1901) with his parents.
- 2² Joseph H.⁷, b. 10, 11, 1828, d. 1, 2, 1901, m. 11, 12, 1846, Margaret Randall, b. 10, 1, 1826. She survives (1901), and to them were born seven (7) children, all living. Joseph H. lives (1886) in Harveysburg, O. Issue:
- 1³ Annie⁸, b. 11, 14, 1847, m. 3, 15, 1880, James F. Elcock. They had one child: 1⁴ Samuel J.⁹, b. 6, 4, 1881, d. 8, 1, 1881. James F. Elcock, d. 7, 2, 1887.
- 2³ Crispin S.⁸, b. 7, 22, 1849, m. 9, 7, 1876, Adalaide Mullen; to them were born three (3) children: 1⁴ Carrie Leola⁹; 2⁴ Minnie⁹, b. 2, 2, 1886; 3⁴ Adalaide⁹, d. 10, 2, 1890.
- 3³ Mary E.⁸, b. 2, 14, 1851, m. 4, 22, 1868, Alpha T. Ward, and to them were born: 1⁴ Joseph W.⁹, b. 3, 23, 1869, d. 2, 15, 1875; 2⁴ Ocena A.⁹, b. 1, 3, 1875, m. 2, 10, 1898, Frank Squiers. Issue: 1⁴ Dora¹⁰, b. 10, 23, 1898.
- 4³ Charles S.⁸, b. 11, 19, 1853, unm.
- 5³ Oswell A.⁸, b. 2, 27, 1856, m. 4, 18, 1882, Emma Griest. Issue, three (3) children: 1⁴ Howard⁹, b. 5, 10, 1883; 2⁴ Hazel⁹, b. 3, 23, 1886; 3⁴ Joseph, Jr.⁹, b. 7, 20, 1897.
- 6³ Eva Wess⁸, b. 9, 4, 1863, m. 9, 11, 1883, Newton R. Thomas.
- 7³ Sadie R.⁸, b. 2, 25, 1868, m. 3, 18, 1885, Edward E. Reason, and their two (2) children are: 1⁴ Elsie M.⁹, b. 4, 10, 1886; 2⁴ Paul V.⁹, b. 8, 3, 1887; 3⁴ Percy L.⁹, b. 11, 18, 1889.
- 3² Josiah W.⁷, b. 3, 13, 1829, m. ———, Elizabeth Hoover and lives at Rippey, Ia.
- Crispin Lippincott, m. 2nd, Elizabeth Ann Garwood. He died 4, 12, 1887, at Vincentown, N. J., at a ripe old age. To them were born four (4) children:
- 1² Mary Emma W.⁷, b. 4, 4, 1833, d. 8, 13, 1839.
- 2² Joshua Allan⁷, b. 1, 31, 1835, m. 12, 24, 1862, Miss Harriet Barlow of Scranton, Pa., and they have two (2) sons:
- 1³ Joseph Barlow⁸, b. 10, 9, 1864, at Scranton, Pa., and m. ———, Miss Josephine Cook of Kansas City, and they have two (2) children: 1⁴ Rose Harriet⁹, b. 12, 25, 1890; 2⁴ Joseph Reading⁹, b. 2, 28, 1901. Joseph Barlow and family live (1901) in Los Angeles, Cal.
- 2³ Walter Crispin⁸, b. 11, 5, 1874.
- 3² Angeline C.⁷, b. 3, 17, 1837, m. ———, Amos W. Huston, who was b. 9, 4, 1831, and d. 1, 13, 1887, at Moorestown, N. J. Their three children are:
- 1³ J. Garwood⁸, b. 6, 5, 1865, m. 1, 1, 1894, Carrie M. Taylor, and they have one dau. (1901): 1⁴ Maud L.⁹, b. 8, 11, 1866. They live in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1901.
- 2³ Mary Elizabeth⁸, b. 8, 2, 1867, m. 10, 24, 1893, John Burr, and live in Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 3³ Harriet Lippincott⁸, b. 5, 13, 1870, d. 8, 17, 1877.

- 4² Samuel Garwood⁷, b. 7, 16, 1839, m. ———, Lucine McCune, and lives in New York City.
- 3¹ Allen⁶, b. 1, 2, 1806, m. ———, Sarah Gough, and mvd. to Iowa in Sept., 1839. They had three (3) children:
 1² Rebecca⁷; 2² Allen G.⁷, m. Sarah Ann Davis. Issue: 1³ Sallie⁸ and 2³ Mary⁸; 3² Eliza E.⁷.
- 4¹ Henrietta⁶, b. 8 15, 1807, m. ———, Noah Glover; she lived in Maryland and d. 9, 2, 1844.
- 5¹ Hannah⁶, b. 6, 2, 1809, d. 11, 10, 1869, m. ———, Charles Garwood; issue, three (3) children:
 1² Abbie⁷; 2² Allen⁷; 3² Sallie⁷.
- 6¹ Ann Crispin⁶, b. 4, 27, 1811, m. 3, 18, 1832, Joshua Stiles who was b. ———, d. 12, 15, 1855. Joshua and Ann left Burlington, N. J., and lived in Ohio. In 1878 mvd. to Iowa. Ann d. 2, 3, 1872. The eleven (11) children of this union are:
 1² Amos J.⁷, b. 1, 20, 1833, m. 6, 29, 1861, d. 1884 in Mo.
 2² Ann L.⁷, b. 10, 24, 1834, m. 9, 10, 1861, John R. Joy; lives Adel, Ia.
 3² Benjamin Crispin⁷, b. 12, 31, 1836, lives in Morrow, O., in 1890.
 4² Joshua L.⁷, b. 5, 25, 1838; killed 2, 23, 1863, in Battle of Vicksburg.
 5² Charlotte C.⁷, b. 4, 21, 1840, m. 8, 18, 1859, Moses Mills, and d. 5, 12, 1888.
 6² Seth F.⁷, b. 1, 23, 1842, m. 9, 3, 1865, Frances E. Peters, lives in Fremont, Neb., 1890.
 7² Jason, E.⁷, b. 8, 7, 1844, m. Sarah Webster, lives in Redfield, Ia.
 8² Rebecca R.⁷, b. 12, 14, 1846, m. 12, 23, 1866, Wm. H. H. Binns, and d. 10, 4, 1877.
 9² Robert F.⁷, b. 4, 3, 1849, m. 11, 21, 1875, Laura W. Overstreet, lives in Redfield, Ia.
 10² Mary K.⁷, b. 7, 15, 1851, m. 10, 30, 1872, T. C. Chance, Redfield, Ia.
 11² Lizzie H.⁷, b. 4, 8, 1854, m. 3, 29, 1883, Elisha B. Wood, lives at Long Prairie, Minn. Mr. Wood is a lawyer.
- 7¹ Lydia⁶, b. 4, 20, 1813, d. 8, 28, 1823.
- 8¹ Joshua H.⁶, b. 10, 6, 1815, d. 3, 5, 1884, m. ———, Mary Githens; resides (1890) at Vincenttown, N. J.; issue, four (4) children:
 1² Henrietta⁷; 2² John G.⁷; 3² Mary Ann⁷; 4² Elizabeth⁷.
- 9¹ Rachel B.⁶, b. 8, 13, 1817, m. ———, Brazillia Prickett, res., Vincenttown, N. J. (1890); issue, six (6) children:
 1² Hewlings⁷, b. ———, res. New York City, 1890.
 2² Rebecca⁷, b. ———, m. J. Frank Prickett.
 3² Joshua L.⁷, b. ———, m. Elizabeth Glover, lives in Maryland.
 4² William A.⁷, b. ———, m. Emma T. Doughty.
 5² Anna⁷, b. ———, lives in Trenton, N. J.
 6² Josephine⁷, b. ———, lived with her mother at Vincenttown, N. J.
- 10¹ William A.⁶, b. 7, 8, 1819, m. ———, Hannah Cook, and d. 3, 22, 1850. To this union was born one child:
 1² Mary⁷, b. ———, m. ———, Frank McKee, lives in Iowa, 1890.
- 11¹ Elizabeth A.⁶, b. 7, 8, 1819 (twin of No. 10), m. 11, 25, 1841, Wm. J. Haines and d. 9, 6, 1887. Their four (4) children are:
 1² Ner B.⁷, b. 11, 6, 1842, enlisted in the Union Army, was taken prisoner near Corinth on the morning of July 3, 1863, and was never heard of since.

2² Thamson H.⁷, b. 4, 30, 1845, m. 3, 20, 1864, Barnett Wilson and lives near Earlham, Ia. Husband and son are breeders of short-horn cattle and of Poland-China swine.

3² Rebecca A.⁷, b. 10, 13, 1846, m. 1, 1, 1865, C. C. Wilson, lives in Mo.

4² William W.⁷, b. 9, 13, 1851, d. 2, 26, 1852.

12¹ Dorothy⁶, b. 8, 27, 1821, d. 8, 31, 1821.

ANN (CRISPIN) LIPPINCOTT.

Ann Crispin, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin, was born March 17, 1781, in Burlington County, N. J., and married Feb. 22, 1801, Joshua Lippincott, son of Amaziah and Hannah Lippincott. Joshua was born Jan. 8, 1777, and died Nov. 28, 1827. Ann had one brother, Silas, and four sisters—Lydia, "Bishebe," Sylvania and Martha—Ann being next to the youngest. To Joshua and Ann were born twelve (12) children. (See Lippincott Records, page 102.) Ann was left a widow in 1827, with ten (10) children to care for. She came with her eldest daughter, Rebecca, to Ohio in 1840. They lived in Mount Holly, Warren County, Ohio. After her daughter (Rebecca) was married she returned to New Jersey and kept house for her eldest son, Crispin Lippincott. She came back to Ohio in 1855. In 1856 she went to Van Buren County, Iowa, to live with her son, Allen. About 1860 she went to Guthrie County, Iowa, to live with her two daughters, Ann Crispin Stiles and Elizabeth A. Haines, where she remained until her death, and was laid to rest in the Stuart Cemetery, Guthrie County, Iowa.



ANN (CRISPIN) LIPPINCOTT.

Ann Crispin was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends. She was one of those fine, old-time, sturdy, resolute, but kind mothers, whose lives were a benediction to all about them. She died Oct. 17, 1862, aged 81

years and 7 months. We have the records of nearly one hundred of her descendants. She was a sister of grandfather Silas Crispin, who married Mary Mason.

Crispin Lippincott (1804-1887) was connected thru his father, Joshua Lippincott, with the numerous family of that name whose American ancestor, Richard Lippincott, coming from Devonshire, England, established himself in Shrewsbury, N. J., (Monmouth County), in 1669. Crispin Lippincott's mother was Ann Crispin (1781-1862), a daughter of Benjamin Crispin (1739-1785). Crispin Lippincott was therefore a Lippincott and a Crispin in family lineage as in name. He is spoken of as "a man of great integrity of character and of considerable local influence."

BENJAMIN CRISPIN
LIPPINCOTT.

Benjamin Crispin Lippincott, son of Crispin Lippincott and Mary Wilkins, was born July 22, 1827, in Haddonfield, N. J. He received an academic educa-



BENJAMIN CRISPIN LIPPINCOTT.

tion in Pennington Seminary, acting at the same time as an instructor in the English Department. In 1858 he graduated from Dickinson College. After serving as Principal of the Cumberland Valley Institute for one year he was received into the East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church and transferred to the Oregon Conference, where he became Principal of the Puget Sound Institute. In 1862 he was elected by the legislature of Washington Territory as the first superintendent of public instruction. While on the Pacific coast he served as pastor of the Methodist Churches at Olympia, Dalles City and Portland. In 1866 he was transferred to the New Jersey Conference in which he has since held a notably prominent position. For many years he has been a Trustee of Pennington Seminary and also of Dickinson College. His career has been distinguished by extraordinary activity and vigor. The line of churches which he has served and the

success which has attended his labor give him a worthy prominence among his brethren of the ministry. He is yet (1901) in the active work of the pastorate, rich in influence and abundant in labors. In 1885 Baker University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

JOSHUA ALLAN LIPPINCOTT.

Joshua Allan Lippincott, son of Crispin Lippincott and Elizabeth Ann Garwood, was born in Burlington County, N. J., Jan. 31, 1835. His early educational advantages were limited to the village schools of the period, but in 1853 he entered Pennington Seminary with his brother Benjamin, where he prepared for Dickinson College, from which institution he graduated with distinction in 1858. Upon graduation he was invited to return as Instructor in Mathematics and German to Pennington Seminary, then under the Presidency of Doctor (afterwards Bishop) I. W. Wiley. He remained in this institution four years, when he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Public Schools of the City of Scranton, Pa. Here his success was such that at the end of four years he was called



JOSHUA ALLAN LIPPINCOTT.

to an important position in the New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools at Trenton. In 1865, while yet in the Scranton schools, he was admitted into the Wyoming Conference of the M. E. Church. At the close of a two years' pastorate in Hackensack, N. J., he accepted a call in 1874 to the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy in Dickinson College, his Alma Mater. This position he held nine years, when he was called to the chancellorship of the University of Kansas. "The remarkable development of this vigorous, young institution under his presidency of six years, attests his energy and skill as well as his administrative ability."

The chancellorship of the State University of Kansas, an office semi-political in character, not being wholly to his liking, he yielded to a growing

desire to return to a closer relation to his church and at the urgent solicitation of Bishop Ninde he resigned in the summer of 1889 to accept the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka, Kas. From Topeka he was transferred in the Autumn of 1892 to the Philadelphia Conference of which he is still an active member. In 1882 Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pa., conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; and in 1888 the University of Michigan, in recognition of his work in the University of Kansas, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

MARTHA CRISPIN⁵ AND JOSEPH TUCKER.

No. 6⁵. MARTHA CRISPIN⁵, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin⁴, was born in New Jersey in 1783, and married in 1807, Joseph Tucker, and to them were born 1¹ Benjamin⁶, 2¹ Simeon⁶. Martha died April 16, 1844. Joseph died April 8, 1883. The elder Tuckers moved to near Shelby, Richland County, Ohio, where they remained until their decease. Some descendants remain there.

MILLER CARLTON CRISPIN.

Miller Carlton Crispin, son of Dryden and Eliza Ann (Durnell) Crispin, was born in Highland Co., O., near East Monroe, Oct. 22, 1867; was educated in the public schools; moved in 1876 with parents to Iowa, where he worked on his father's farm; married, 1st Elizabeth Taylor, who died without issue. He married, 2nd, Miss Irene Snyder, by whom is one child. He embarked in business first not far from Des Moines, but later became a member of the firm of Stonebrook & Co., Sac City, doing a large dry goods business. He is also interested in a large tract of Minnesota lands; is accounted one of the rising business men of Sac City, Sac County, Iowa.



MILLER CARLTON CRISPIN.

 The above portrait and sketch belong on page 73, but the decision to print them was not reached until most of Part V was a "closed incident."

PART VI.

The Chillicothe Branch of Crispins—Genealogical Tables of Matthias and Jacob and Their Descendants—Emigration of Part of the Family to Highland County, Thence to Mahaska County, Iowa, and Some to California—Portraits and Sketches of Benjamin Crispin and Frank Crispin—Some Families of English Crispins—Capt. William and His Sons, Gen. Benjamin Crispin of the Bombay Army, and Capt. William Crispin of the Royal Yacht—Silver Crispin and Jane Poole and Their Descendants—Henry Musgrove Crispin and John Matthews Crispin—Portraits and Sketches of Col. Geo. Bell Crispin, R. T. Crispin and A. T. Crispin—One Branch of the Mason Family, ——— Mason¹, Robert Mason², Albert G. Mason and Sketch and Portrait of Isaac M. Mason of St. Louis, Mo., also Genealogical Tables of the Same—Genealogy and Ancestry, by Rev. Wm. Frost Crispin.

SECTION 1.

THE "CHILLICOTHE" BRANCH OF CRISPINS.

For convenience I have named Matthew and Jacob Crispin and their descendants the "Chillicothe" branch of Crispins because there they lived, also many descendants, and from there many departed to various points in the West. The origin of the family is not definitely known, but family traditions say it is Germanic, that the remotest known progenitor died of sunstroke in one of the Rhenish Provinces. But the reports are conflicting, and no proofs have been given, and the tradition does not seem capable of verification and hence must be held to await disproof or confirmation. The probabilities seem against the Germanic origin, so far as we now see. Tradition is not to be accepted without proof. But the story runs that, some time between 1760 and 1790, two sons—Matthias and Jacob Crispin—came to this country and Jacob settled in Burlington County, N. J., opposite Philadelphia, where he owned a small farm and market-garden and for some years attended city market. But (1) that is the very spot where many of our branch of the Crispins lived and flourished; and, (2) they say their American ancestors were Quakers and there is one Quaker preacher among them named Silas, and all these things point toward, tho they do not prove, a common origin—in Capt. William. The name Benjamin is a patronymic among them also as it is with our branch and they have two Silases and two Williams.

But be the origin what it may here are their records as they have come to us:

1¹ Matthias Crispin, a Revolutionary soldier, moved from "the Jerseys" to Dry Run, Ross County, O., tho the date is not given. This Matthias is said by one to have had but one son, Frank, and by another

that Frank had a half brother named Abraham. Frank is known to have had four children: 1² Matthias, lived near South Charleston and later a resident of Columbus; 2² William, near Circleville; 3² and 4² maiden daughters who live at Midway, O.

There was an Abraham, said to have been a son of Matthias, and Abraham's widow (Mary E. Crispin) lived in Springfield, O., in 1888 and had a daughter, Lillie. She claimed that her husband's father was in the Revolutionary War, and was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware, volunteering the night before the capture of the Hessians. But she said Abraham was born Dec. 8, 1826. But supposing Abraham's father to have been 18 in 1876, when the war began, he would be 68 at the birth of his son, not a very likely occurrence. Matthew lived and died in Clark County.

2¹ **Jacob Crispin**, born about 1755, married, 1st, Anne Chubb, and came from New Jersey to near Chillicothe, O., 1806 or 1807. He married 2nd, a Miss Graham. His first wife, Anne Chubb, bore him nine (9) children:

1² Elizabeth, b. 11, 22, 1778, m. Cornelius Wing, b. 7, 5, 1766. They had one son, Charles, b. 3, 21, 1820, m. 1st, Catherine ———, 4, 3, 1842. Catherine d. 10, 5, 1866, and Charles m. 2nd, Sarah Thornburg, 10, 9, 1867; by 1st wife were nine (9) and by 2nd wife four (4) children, or in all thirteen (13): 1³ A son, b. 11, 25, 1842, d. at birth. 2³ Clayton L., b. 10, 12, 1843. 3³ A dau., b. 4, 17, 1846, d. at birth. 4³ William O., b. 5, 3, 1849. 5³ Edward C., b. 4, 3, 1851. 6³ Elizabeth, b. 4, 16, 1852, d. 9, 10, 1852. 7³ and 8³ Twins, b. 12, 4, 1854. 9³ Margaret E., b. 11, 29, 1857. 10³ Walter, b. 10, 3, 1867. 11³ Emma Kate, b. 10, 16, 1870, m. 8, 22, 1894, H. Elmer Pemberton, and to them were born three children: 1⁴ Gladys Irene, b. 9, 6, 1895; 2⁴ Charles Henry, b. 11, 29, 1897; 3⁴ Catherine, b. 8, 1, 1901. 12³ Nancy E., b. 6, 20, 1872. 13³ Dosia Christine, b. 9, 2, 1876, m. 7, 6, 1899, Wm. Symons, and to them came one dau., Helen Elizabeth.

2² John, b. 7, 21, 1783, d. 10, 20, 1849, m. 1st, 8, 14, 1806, Mrs. Rachel (Ferguson) Posegate, moved to Highland County, and to them were born seven (7) children, and by 2nd wife, Phebe Bonsell, two (2) children, in all nine (9) as follows:

1³ Clark, b. 5, 17, 1807, d. 2, 4, 1811.

2³ David, b. 6, 19, 1809, d. 1880, m. Rachel McFerson, and to them were born seven (7) children:

1⁴ Ann, m. Peter Smith, and to her were born seven (7) children:
1⁵ Martha, m. M. M. Hodgins, and to them were born four (4) children:

1⁶ Annie, m. Addison Reynolds and had four (4) children: 1⁷ Willard; 2⁷ Allen; 3⁷ Mary; 4⁷ Pearl.

2⁶ Grace, m. David White; one child: 1⁷ Margarite.

3⁶ Mary; 4⁶ Lucile.

2⁴ Daniel; 3⁴ Mary Jane; 4⁴ Phebe; 5⁴ John; 6⁴ Silas, b. 11, 1, 1896, m. and has three (3) children, and lived a few years ago at Roby, Texas; is a Quaker preacher; 7⁴ Delilah.

- 2⁵ Maria, m. John Butler and they had two (2) children: 1⁶ Ethel; 2⁶ William.
- 3⁵ Rachel, m. Lindley Harris and had five (5) children: 1⁶ Nellie (m. Charles Wright, and had (2) children: 1⁷ Earl; 2⁷ Cora); 2⁶ Herman; 3⁶ Luther; 4⁶ Arthur; 5⁶ Rosco.
- 4⁵ John, m. Mary Baughman, and had three (3) children: Charles, Sarah W., and Cecil.
- 5⁵ Electa, m. Daniel H. Cook, one child: Alice, b. 7, 21, 1885.
- 6⁵ Alice, m. Thomas Chantry, one child: Homer.
- 7⁵ Albert, m. Alta Coppage, one child: Fay.
- 3³ Joshua, b. 5, 6, 1811, m. Mary Hiatt, and their children are seven (7): Rachel, Martha, Jemima, William, Emma, Avery, and Minerva, who m. Isaiah Jenkins.
- 4³ Ann, b. 4, 15, 1813, m. James Turk, and their children are four (4): John, Mariah, Hannah, and Lewis.
- 5³ Benjamin, b. 9, 23, 1815, d. 2, 11, 1892, m. 2, 10, 1847, Mrs. Nancy Andrews, and to them were born seven (7) children:
- 1⁴ Anastasia, b. 1, 9, 1848, m. Wm. Winkleman, and their children are: 1⁵ Fannie; 2⁵ Benjamin, m. Lena Orns Reynolds, 8, 2, 1899; 3⁵ Charles; 4⁵ Laura. Address, Knoxville, Ia.
- 2⁴ Winfield Scott, b. 7, 12, 1852, m. Lillie S. Lyons, 1, 2, 1885; have one child: 1⁵ Homer Harrison. Address, New Sharon, Ia.
- 3⁴ Henrietta, b. 3, 22, 1855, m. 3, 5, 1889, W. M. Bass; s. p.
- 4⁴ Benjamin Franklin, b. 4, 16, 1858, m. 1st, Lucy Lyons who d. s. p.; m. 2nd, Elma M. Stalker, 12, 27, 1899; Lacey, Ia.
- 5⁴ Sarah, b. 10, 10, 1860, m. Clark Terrell, 4, 2, 1884, and to them were five (5) children: Henrietta C., b. 6, 22, 1887; Charles, b. 9, 4, 1890; Ralph C., b. 7, 5, 1895; Benj. F., b. 5, 13, 1898; Margaret E., b. 3, 27, 1900. Address, Oskaloosa, Ia.
- 6⁴ Nancy, b. 1, 6, 1864, m. J. Frank Snyder, 2, 6, 1884, and to them were born six (6) children: Mabel, b. 10, 27, 1887; Ruby, b. 11, 22, 1889; Russell Benj., b. 12, 20, 1891; Fanny, b. 5, 20, 1895; Mary Leona, b. 12, 1, 1897; Nellie Elma, b. 1, 1, 1900.
- 7⁴ Rachel, b. 9, 27, 1866, m. 5, 14, 1893, Wm. M. Lindlay, and to them was born one son, Benjamin W., b. 4, 27, 1894.
- 6³ Joseph, b. 8, 2, 1817.
- 7³ John T., b. 2, 4, 1821.
- 8³ Nathan W., b. 3, 4, 1828, moved to state of Washington.
- 9³ Jacob, b. 10, 11, 1829. Last two by 2nd wife.
- 3² Jacob, b. abt. 1807, m. 1st, abt. 1825, Susannah Thompson; m. 2nd, Eliza Rhyne. By 1st wife were two (2) children:
- 1⁴ George, m. Ellen Russell, and have three (3) children: 1⁵ Albert, m. Mary Foster; 2⁵ Alex, m. Emma Goe; 3⁵ George, m. Jessie Johnson.
- 2⁴ Frank, b. 9, 10, 1827 in Chillicothe, O., m. Adaline Bonsell, 3, 17, 1850, and moved to Oskaloosa, Ia., where he lived 35 years and then moved to Modesto, Cal., in 1883, and celebrated their golden wedding in 1900. Their six (6) children are:
- 1⁵ Louisa, b. 1851, m. 1, 5, 1870, to Wm. Shoemaker, has one son: Albert, b. 1870, admitted to the bar in 1895, in 1891 m. Arabella Hend of Modesto.

- 2⁵ Mary, b. 1853, m. 9 mo. 1872, Henry Mattox. Live at Shelby, Ia., have three (3) children: 1⁶ Robert, b. 1873, m. Maud Sutton; 2⁶ Frank, b. 1875, unm.; 3⁶ Sarah Adaline, b. 1880, m. Arthur Best.
- 3⁵ Sarah Jane, b. 1855, m. 1878, Isaac Updike, and have three (3) children: 1⁶ Estella B., b. 1879, m. 1900, Roscoe Service; 2⁶ Virgil C., b. 1884, unm.; 3⁶ Grace Adaline, b. 1890.
- 4⁵ Hannah, b. 1856, m. 1881, L. E. Thornburg, and have five (5) children: 1⁶ Lillian, b. 1882; 2⁶ Delwin C., b. 1887; 3⁶ Ray H., b. 1889; 4⁶ Ada A., b. 1891; 5⁶ Glen Erwin, b. 1894.
- 5⁵ Thomas J. Crispin, the only son of Frank Crispin, m. 10 mo. 1881, May Melton, and to them were born four (4) children: 1⁶ Edna, b. 7, 1882; 2⁶ Charles, b. 9, 1884; 3⁶ Harry, b. 7, 1886; 4⁶ Laura, b. 12, 1890.

Mrs. May (Melton) Crispin d. 2, 1892.

Thomas J., m. 2nd, 1893, Ellen Smith of Iowa, who d. 11, 1897.

Thomas J., m. 3rd, 3, 1898, Mrs. Davis.

Remark: All except Mrs. Mattox live in the Great San Joaquin Valley, Cal., and their occupation is fruit- and wheat-raising.

Jacob, m. 2nd, Eliza Rhyne, and to them were born nine (9) children: 1⁴ John; 2⁴ Mary Ann; 3⁴ Jacob; 4⁴ Delilah; 5⁴ Elizabeth; 6⁴ Sarah; 7⁴ Harriet; 8⁴ Eliza; 9⁴ William.

4² Joseph, b. 8, 2, 1817, d. 1827.

5² Ann, m. Peter Smith, lived near Greenfield, O.

6² Benjamin, b. ———, d. at age of 76, m. Elizabeth Russ, and to them were born two (2) children: 1³ Benjamin Franklin, and 2³ a daughter. B. F. lived at Chillicothe, O.

7² Mary, m. Clark Ferguson.

8² Priscilla, m. Charles Ferguson.

9² Sarah, m. Milton Allen.

Remark: We have been informed that there was an Adam and a Katy in this connection, and that Adam settled in Eastern Pennsylvania and had one son named Silas.

BENJAMIN CRISPIN.

Benjamin Crispin, son of John and Rachel (Ferguson-Posegate) Crispin, was born Sept. 23, 1815, in Highland County, O. He came of a quiet Quaker family, and his mother was the daughter of Charles and Mary Ferguson, a noble Scotch family. His grandfather, Jacob Crispin, first resided in Burlington County, N. J., until about 1806 or 1807, when he moved to near Chillicothe, Ohio, where he purchast a farm, and remained there until his death in 1848, aged 93 years.

From early life Benjamin had stated his purpose to "go to a new country and be an old settler," and before he was a man he began working for wages on a farm to secure means to make his westward trip. He boated on the Scioto Canal, boating the stone used in building the State Penitentiary at Columbus. But he desired a permanent home, and Iowa was opened

up about this time for emigrants, so he made his plans, working his way, starting west in 1842 and halting in Illinois a year or so, and completing his plans for his westward trip. His daughter, Mrs. Sarah Clark, writes:

"In 1844 he moved to Iowa by wagon, bringing sheep and cattle, and was one of the first to raise a crop of grain on Mahaska County soil. In 1847 he married Mrs. Nancy Andrews, founded their home and reared a family of two boys and five girls. He lived to see all his children reach maturity. His means, at first meager, were added to by industry and frugality. They began on a 40-acre tract of land, but enlarged their possessions to ample proportions.

"Their home sheltered many a 'newcomer.' Beds were often spread upon the floor of the cabin for the passing travelers, so that it was difficult to cross it. The hungry were fed, the tired wayfarer given rest and shelter in the atmosphere of a happy home.

"He was remarkable in strength and stature; in height he was 6 feet 7 inches, and very strong and muscular. His pioneer life was fraught with privations and hardships, but he lived to see the earth yield back that for which he wrought. Prosperity crowning frugal industry, he came to a ripe old age with the comforts and blessings that attend a life of devotion to truth, duty and goodness. He realized his ambitions and provided well for his family.

"In the morning of Feb. 11, 1892, he closed this life, and the funeral was held at his residence and he was laid to rest in the Friends' Cemetery north of Oskaloosa, in a quiet and impressive manner, much in keeping with his own character and daily life."

FRANK CRISPIN.

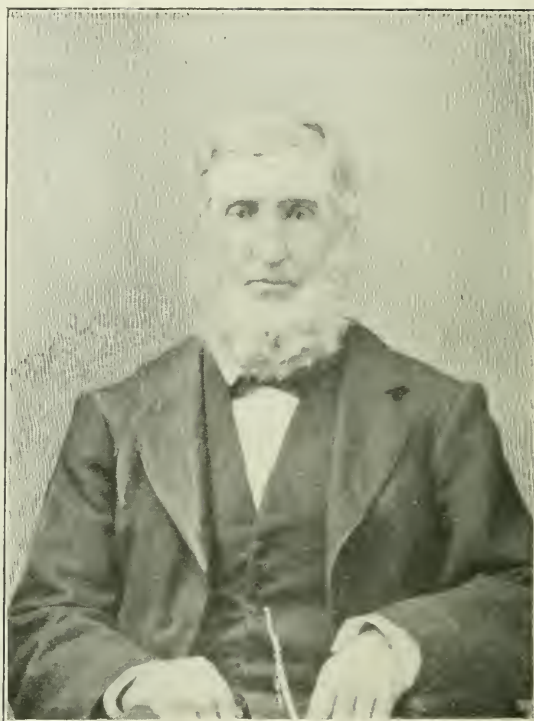
Frank Crispin, son of Jacob Crispin, Jr., and brother of George, was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1827. He moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa,



BENJAMIN CRISPIN.

in 1848, and in 1850 married Adaline Bonsell. He remained in Iowa for 35 years. In 1883 he moved to Modesto, California, and in 1900 celebrated their fiftieth marriage anniversary. The children of Frank and Adaline Crispin are: Louisa, who married William Shoemaker; Mary, who married Henry Mattox; Jennie, who married Isaac Updike; Thomas, J., his only son, and who married May Melton; Hannah, who married L. E. Thornburg, and Susie, who married Albert Clark.

Mr. Crispin has passed his 74th milestone, and enjoys the fruits of his long and useful life.



FRANK CRISPIN.

SECTION 2.

SOME CRISPIN FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

Capt. William Crispin m. Susanna ———, and they had issue, one son:

1¹ Captain Benjamin Crispin,* of the Royal Navy, b. at Woolwich, Kent, Eng., Jan. 15, 1775, d. 1836; he m. ———, and had two sons, also daughters, one of whom was named Sarah. We have records of the sons only:

1² Captain William Crispin, Commander of the Royal Yacht, b. 1803, m. Caroline Basfield Ferrand, and to them were born twin daughters: **1³ Victoria**, who m. Col. Val. O'Connor, and they had four (4) sons; **2³ Albertina**, who d. at 15. Queen Victoria was God-mother to the twins, Albertina and Victoria. Capt. William m. 2nd, in 1864, a Miss Rattan.

2² Gen. Benjamin Crispin, b. 18—, m. ———, Janet Bell, and to them were born four (4) sons:

1³ Col. George Bell Crispin, b. ———, d. 10, 24, 1880, m. Maria ———, and she lives (1901) at 1 Denana Terrace, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, Eng. To them were born two sons and one

*We give in this, Part VI, two branches or families of Crispins, believed to be closely related by blood, the remotest known progenitors being Capt. William Crispin and Silver Crispin—these may have been brothers, but we have received no proof of this.

daughter: 1⁴ Ernest Henry, an M. A. of John's College, Cambridge; 2⁴ Arthur Edward, a B. A. of Corpus Cristi College; 3⁴ Mabel.

2³ Neil Crispin, a Priest of Rome.

3³ William Crispin, who is said to have run away from home and became a soldier, and is deceased.

4³ Joseph, a midshipman on Her Majesty's ship, the "Dauntless," and d. when young at Barbados of yellow fever.

One of our English correspondents writes: "Gen. Benjamin Crispin was a Roman Catholic, tho I have been informed that his father was a Protestant and read his Bible daily." Col. George Bell Crispin married a Protestant lady, but his brother, Neil, was a Priest of Rome. The other families, we understand, are Protestant.

CAPTAINS WILLIAM CRISPIN AND BENJAMIN CRISPIN.

Captain William Crispin of Her Majesty's ships—the Clinton and the Sampson—married Susanna ———, and to them were born two children, one of whom was Capt. Benjamin Crispin of the Royal Navy, born at Woolwich, Kent, England, Jan. 15, 1775, and was baptized at the Parish Church, Dec. 23, 1776, and the original baptismal certificate is among his papers at the Public Record Office. He entered the Royal Navy when seven years old, his name appearing on the books of the Sampson, as "officers servant," 21, March, 1782, the same day his father joined this ship. He was paid off in 1796. He afterward served in the same capacity on the "Bombay Castle" and was promoted to the rank of midshipman in 1795, and as such served on the "Orion 74," and the "Queen 98," in the actions at Howe and Bridport. He obtained his passing certificate April 4, 1796, and his commission as Lieutenant, Dec. 19, of that year, when only 21 years old. He was promoted to the rank of Commander for his gallant conduct as 1st Lieutenant of the "Cæsar 80," on the occasion of Sir Richard's capture of the four line-of-battle ships that escaped from Trafalgar on 4th of November, 1805; and his commission as Post Captain 1813. He died at West Lutworth, Dorset, 7, March, 1836, and is buried there.

The above Captain Benjamin Crispin married and had two sons: Captain William Crispin, commander of the Royal Yacht, and Gen. Benjamin Crispin, of the Bombay Army. The latter married, first, Janet Bell, by whom were four sons, Col. George Bell, Neil, William and Joseph.

COL. GEORGE BELL CRISPIN.

Col. George Bell Crispin married Maria ———, who now (1901) resides at 1 Denana Terrace, Cambridge, England. To this union were born two sons and one daughter: Ernest Henry, who is an M. A. of John's College, Cambridge; Arthur Edward, who received the degree of B. A. at Corpus Christi College, and Mabel.

The following records of the subject of this sketch were copied from book on the Afghan War by I. Thadbolt, of the Queen's Temple, Barrister: "Lieut.-Colonel George Bell Crispin, who died at sea from illness contracted whilst on field service in Afghanistan, was the son of the late General Benjamin Crispin, of the Bombay Army, and nephew of the late Captain William Crispin, R. N.: A. D. C. He entered the service in the year 1852, serving with the 4th Bombay Rifles in the Persian campaign of 1856-57. He was present at the landing at Hal-lelah Bay and surrender of Bushire (for which he received the medal with clasp), and was subsequently employed for some time as Postmaster to the Forces. At the close of the Persian campaign he proceeded to the Punjab, and served on the Northwestern frontier for many years with the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Cavalry Regiments. During this period, when doing duty at Bhawalpur, where he was the only European officer, he suppressed the mutiny that broke out at Ahmadpur, thirty-two miles distant, the troops under his command consisting of two companies of the 4th Tiliitis and a troop of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. For the services he rendered on this occasion he received the thanks of Colonel Minchin, the political agent of Bhawalpur. Together with most of the troops he suffered severely from fever contracted on the expedition. He subsequently returned to the Bombay Presidency, and after doing duty with the 28th and 13th Regiments, was appointed wing officer of his own Corps, the 4th Rifles. He commanded two companies of the regiment in the suppression of the riots in Bombay, and was thanked for his services on that occasion by General Gell, commanding the division. Colonel Crispin left Kurrachi with the 4th Bombay Rifles as second in command on its receiving orders to proceed, in February, 1880, on field service to Afghanistan. He remained in command of two companies on detachment in the Bolan for nearly four months, being the



COL. GEORGE BELL, CRISPIN.

only European officers during that time stationed in the Pass. At the expiration of that period he proceeded by forced marches to Quetta, from thence conveying ammunition and treasure to Kandahar, where he arrived safely only the day before the investment of the city commenced. After serving with the regiment thruout the siege he took part with it in the victory gained by Sir Frederick Roberts over Ayoob Khan's army on the 1st of September, 1880. From the hard work and exposure he underwent, previous to and during the siege, his health became greatly impaired, tho he continued for a time to set a bright example by his untiring zeal. He was at last, having become completely prostrated, compelled to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. The changes of scene and climate came, unfortunately, too late to repair his wasted strength, and he died at sea during the voyage home, between Aden and Suez, on the 24th of October, 1880. Colonel Crispin leaves a wife and three children to bitterly mourn his loss, and many relations and sincere friends by whom his memory will always be held in the highest esteem."

DESCENDANTS OF SILVER CRISPIN AND JANE POOLE.

Silver Crispin was born July 23, 1711, and died June 8, 1797. Jane Poole was born Dec. 3, 1701, and died Dec. 4, 1774. Silver Crispin and Jane Poole were married Sept. 23, 1736, and to them were born three (3) children:

1¹ **Thomas**, b. 6, 23, 1737, d. young.

2¹ **Julia**, b. 2, 6, 1738-9.

3¹ **Robert**, b. 3, 23, 1739-40, m. 8, 30, 1773, Lætitia Penelope Cock, who was descended from Peter Cock and Lætitia Trevor. To this union were born two (2) children: 1² Jane Lætitia, b. 1775, m. 1801, Charles Battye, and to them were born William Wilberforce who m. and had five children, two sons and three daughters; 2² George William, b. 1777, m. at Chatham, 1805, Hannah Hopley. To this union were born twelve (12) children as follows:

1³ George Charles, b. 1805.

2³ Robert Thomas, b. 1806, m. Mary Anne Maddock. Had four (4) children: 1⁴ Robert L., b. 1841; 2⁴ Mary H., b. 1848; 3⁴ Louisa, b. 1849 (Louisa m. John Baker and had issue: Queenie, Reginald, Arthur and Harold, all single, 1901; Louisa d. 1900; family res. 4 Queen's Gardens, Brighton, Eng.); 4⁴ Lætitia Sophia, b. 1853, m. Benjamin Bramble, formerly director in dockyard, Portsmouth; their address: The Green, Rowland's Castle, Havant, Portsmouth, Eng. Robert Thomas Crispin d. 12, 31, 1869, aged 63 years. (See Portrait and Sketch p. 118.)

3³ William E., b. 1808, d. 1831.

4³ Henry Musgrove, m. Ann Shuter, and had three (3) children: 1⁴ Rev. James Vaughan Crispin; 2⁴ Anne Shuter Crispin, now (1901) at Sparta, Wis.; 3⁴ Rev. Henry Crispin. Both James and Henry are deceased.

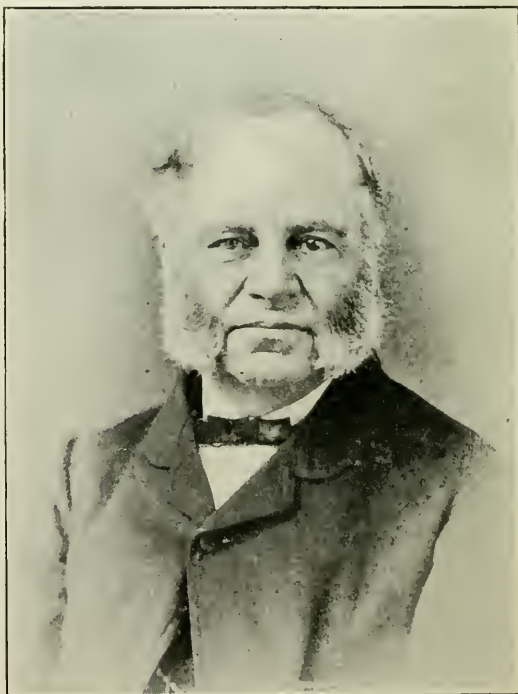
5³ Samuel, b. 1812, d. 1812.

6³ Samuel, b. 1813, d. 1813.

- 7³ Lætitia, m. J. S. Burrows, had several children of whom only Lætitia, Emma Gertrude and Morton survive. Parents are deceased. Lætitia lives at Reigate and Emma at Fulham, Eng.
- 8³ Agincourt Samuel.
- 9³ John Matthew (1st).
- 10³ Charlotte Hannah, d. in infancy.
- 11³ John Matthew, b. 5, 21, 1820, at Kent, England, m. 3, 11, 1845, Sophia Mayes, at Ravensden, Bedfordshire, Eng., and to them were born eleven (11) children:
- 1⁴ Sophia Ann, b. 3, 27, 1847, m. 2, 20, 1871, Wm. Granger and lives at Hudson, N. Y., U. S. A.; 2⁴ John Henry, b. 6, 27, 1849, d. 8, 20, 1865; 3⁴ Robert Trevor, b. 4, 11, 1851, m. 9, 20, 1881, Emma Treudly (widow) at Elmira, N. Y.; 4⁴ George Alfred, b. 8, 17, 1852; 5⁴ Agincourt Charles, b. 12, 24, 1854; 6⁴ Hannah Lætitia, b. 11, 3, 1856, m. 2, 6, 1896, Jeremiah Randall, abode, Waverly, N. Y.; 7⁴ Wm. Agincourt, b. 12, 26, 1858; 8⁴ Charlotte Louisa, b. 5, 1, 1861, m. 11, 29, 1882, Fred Pilgrim at Chemung, N. Y.; 9⁴ Charles Edward, b. 10, 7, 1863, abode, Waverly, Tioga County, N. Y.; 10⁴ John Henry, b. 3, 28, 1868.
- 12³ Alfred Trevor, b. ———, m. Sarah J. Johnstone, and to them were born nine (9) children: 1⁴ Hugh Trevor, Major 5th Fusilliers; 2⁴ Theodora Hannah; 3⁴ Edward; 4⁴ Mary Elfrida; 5⁴ Charles; 6⁴ Maud; 7⁴ Constance; 8⁴ Mary; 9⁴ Gilbert, Lieut. in R. N.

ROBERT THOMAS CRISPIN.

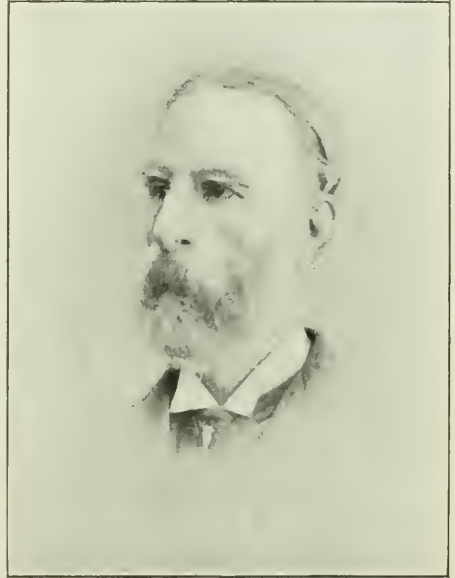
Robert Thomas, son of George William and Hannah (Hopley) Crispin, was born 1806, married Mary Anne Maddock, and their daughter, Louisa (see p. 117), married John Baker, who some years since, was knighted as Sir John Baker. Robert Thomas Crispin was Purser in Her Majesty's Navy for 30 years and he went around the world on the first steamship that ever circumnavigated the globe. The steamer was called the "Driver." He was in the Crimean War and received many decorations for bravery.



ROBERT THOMAS CRISPIN.

A. TREVOR CRISPIN.

Alfred Trevor Crispin, the youngest of the family of twelve children of George William and Hannah (Hopley) Crispin, was born July, 1822, and died February, 1892, aged 70. For 50 years he was in the Law Department of the Treasury, at Whitehall, London, England, and at a ripe old age retired on a pension. His older brother, Henry Musgrove Crispin, was associated with him in the same department and served in that capacity until his death in 1852. These men were both faithful in their service and highly respected. A. Trevor Crispin married Sarah J. Johnstone, and to them were born nine children: Hugh, Theodora Hannah, Edward, Mary Elfrida, Charles, Maud, Constance, Mary and Gilbert. Their abode is Ladbroke Gardens, London, W., England. Henry Musgrove Crispin had two sons in the ministry. They are now deceased. His daughter, Anne S. Crispin, is now sojourning in the United States, visiting among her resident relations who preceded her to this country.



A. TREVOR CRISPIN.

From the family of A. Trevor Crispin, we received their family crest, which has the motto: "Nisi paret imperat," supported on a wreath inclosing what seems to be uplifted arms, the hands holding a heart.

Their coat of arms is described: "Barry of 12 argent, azure, a bordure invected sable. Barry of 4 argent, and gules six fusils fessewise, 3 in chief and 3 in base, all counter-changes."

SECTION 3.

ROBERT MASON², SR.

Robert Mason², Sr., was born near Winchester, Va., was married and remained there until in 1800, when he moved to Upper Ten Mile Creek in Pennsylvania. His father, ——— Mason¹, was an Englishman and a school teacher, but the date of his arrival in America, and also of his marriage, is not known. His son, Robert, is reputed to have had seven (7) sons and four (4) daughters, tho we have been unable to find the records of but seven (7). They are as follows:

- 1¹ **William**³, m. Sallie Shackelford, in Virginia, and moved first to Pennsylvania, next to Ohio, and thence to a farm back of Maysville, Ky.
- 2¹ **Mary**³, b. ———, m. 5, 6, 1791, Silas Crispin, near Winchester, Va. Mvd. to Washington County, Pa., thence to Fayette County, O. (See Part V.)
- 3¹ **Nancy**³, b. ———, m. ———, Adam Gardner, mvd. to Washington County, Pa.
- 4¹ **Sally**³, b. ———, m. ———, James Tucker (?) in Washington County, Pa., and died there.
- 5¹ ———³, b. ———, m. John Collins, remained in Virginia.
- 6¹ **John**³, b. ———, went to New Orleans, La., married there and died there in 1818, leaving three (3) sons and one (1) daughter. He ran a line of produce boats from Brownsville, Pa., to New Orleans, from about 1805 to 1808. To return home from New Orleans he would sail to New York and from there he traveled overland to Brownsville, Pa., the trip requiring him to be from home six months.
- 7¹ **George**³, b. ———, moved to Washington County, Pa.
- 8¹ **Robert**³,* b. ———, 1778, m. 9, 17, 1807, Sarah Meek and died in Brownsville, Pa., 11, 22, 1854. The fruits of this marriage were also seven (7) sons and four (4) daughters, as follows: 1 Morgan⁴; 2 Albert G.⁴; 3 Isaac⁴; 4 Harrison⁴; 5 Nancy⁴; 6 Mary⁴; 7 John⁴; 8 Catherine⁴; 9 George B.⁴; 10 Solomon H.⁴; 11 Sarah⁴.
- 9¹ ———. No records.
- 10¹ ———. No records.
- 11¹ ———. No records.

ROBERT MASON³, JR.

Robert Mason³, Jr., son of Robert Mason², was born near Winchester, Va., in 1778, and died in Brownsville, Pa., October 22, 1854, at the age of 76 years and over. His grandson Isaac M. Mason, of St. Louis, writes under date 1883: "Grandfather, Robert Mason, died at my father's with the fourth generation around him, beloved and adored by his whole connection. I have never known grandparents so much loved by the children and grandchildren." He also says when the Mason's arrived in Pennsylvania there were block-houses at Uniontown and Brownsville, and one Indian massacre occurred after their settlement in Pennsylvania.

Robert Mason, Jr., was married, September 17, 1807, to Sarah Meek, in Washington County, Pa., and the fruits of this marriage are seven (7) sons and four (4) daughters, as follows:

- 1¹ **Morgan**⁴, b. 7, 28, 1808, on Upper Ten Mile Creek, Pa. He was for many years a successful steamboat captain, having been 13 years on the river as clerk and captain. He died at Alexandria, Mo., 3, 4, 1899, aged 90 years, 7 months and one (1) day. He was married 4, 11, 1830, to Permelia Stevenson whose mother was a Quaker and the daughters all earnest Christian women. The six (6) children of this union are:

- 1² Isaac M.⁵, b. 3, 4, 1831, m. 1st, 11, 16, 1852, Mary A. H. Tieman, b. 2, 22, 1832, and their six (6) children are:

*Was the youngest of the family. (See letter of Isaac M.)

- 1³ Morgan Tieman⁶, b. 2, 6, 1854.
 2³ Charles Pressley⁶, b. 5, 28, 1857.
 3³ William Harrison⁶, b. 8, 28, 1859.
 4³ George Martin⁶, b. 8, 26, 1862.
 5³ Mary Pauline⁶, b. 3, 30, 1865.
 6³ Frank Isaac⁶, b. 12, 30, 1868.
 Isaac M., m. 2nd, 5, 2, 1898, Mrs. Josephine C. Greenlee, b. 2, 9, 1842.
 2² Pressley S.⁵, b. —, 1834.
 3² Sarah Ann⁵, b. —, 1837, m. —, B. F. Johnson.
 4² Priscilla S.⁵, b. —, 1840, m. —, Chas. D. Eberheart.
 5² William H.⁵, b. —, 1842.
 6² Morgan⁵, b. —, 1845.
 2¹ **Albert G.**⁴, b. 2, 15, 1810, on Upper Ten Mile Creek, Pa., and d. at
 Brownsville, Pa., 11, 16, 1865. (See Sketch.)
 3¹ **Isaac**⁴, b. 11, 22, 1811, on Upper Ten Mile Creek, Pa., d. at Brown-
 ville, Pa., 12, 21, 1888.
 4¹ **Harrison**⁴, b. 10, 6, 1813, in Bealsville, Pa., d. Brownsville, Pa., 1,
 7, 1893.
 5¹ **Nancy**⁴, b. 12, 24, 1815, in Centerville, Pa., d. at Brownsville, Pa.,
 1885.
 6¹ **Mary**⁴, b. 7, 24, 1818, in Centerville, Pa., d. Coal Center, 7, 3, 1874.
 7¹ **John**⁴, b. 11, 21, 1820, in Centerville, Pa., lives (1901) Ft. Dodge, Kas.
 8¹ **Catherine**⁴, b. 2, 16, 1822, in Centerville, Pa., lived (1883) in Des
 Moines, Ia., d. (1893) in Minneapolis, Minn.
 9¹ **George B.**⁴, b. 4, 5, 1824, in Washington County, Pa., lives (1900) in
 Brownsville, Pa.
 10¹ **Solomon**⁴, b. 3, 20, 1826, d. Merrittstown, Pa., 11, 21, 1853.
 11¹ **Sarah J.**⁴, b. 9, 29, 1828, d. Coal Center, Pa., 3, 21, 1853.

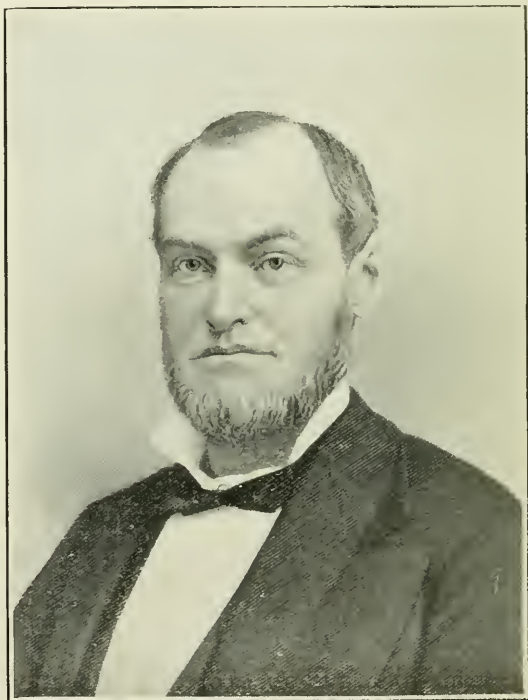
ALBERT G. MASON.

Albert G. Mason⁴, son of Robert and Sarah (Meek) Mason, was born
 February 15, 1810, on Upper Ten Mile Creek, Pa. He was for many years
 a successful steamboat captain and principal owner of a line of steamers
 plying between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. He was not only an expert
 boatman, but was an expert steamboat-builder and he constructed the
 "National" and "Isaac Newton" and ran them in the Cincinnati and Pitts-
 burg trade. He also built several fine steamers for the Pittsburg and St.
 Louis trade. During the Civil War he built the gunboats, "Mana-yunk"
 and "Umpqua" for the government service. He was highly successful and
 prosperous. But the anxiety, attention, and care required in the construc-
 tion of these boats brought on brain fever. He died at Brownsville, Pa.,
 November 16, 1865, aged 55 years, 9 months and one day. Robert Mason,
 the father of Albert G., was a brother of Mary Mason, wife of Silas Crispin
 and grandmother of the writer, and who spent her last years in the home of
 her son William, the writer's father, in Highland County, O.

ISAAC M. MASON.

Isaac M. Mason, eldest son of Morgan and Permelia (Stevenson)
 Mason, was born March 4, 1831, in Brownsville, Pa., and married 1st, Nov.

16, 1852, Mary A. H. Tieman, by whom were six children: Morgan Tieman, Charles Pressley, George Martin, William Harrison, Mary Pauline, and Frank Isaac. His first wife dying he married, 2nd, the half sister of his first wife—Mrs. Josephine C. Greenlee—thus marrying the eldest and youngest sisters of the family. This second marriage occurred May 2, 1898. Mr. Mason received his education in the public schools of his native place and in Reed's Academy. At the age of 15 he was clerk in a dry goods store, at 16½ was second clerk on a river steamboat, at 18 was first clerk and at 19 and 4 months was captain of a river steamboat and married at 21½ years. He moved to St. Louis in Feb. 1863, was with the northern line of steamboats, running from St. Louis to St. Paul, for fifteen (15) years; was city and county marshal of the city and county of St. Louis, for four years; sheriff of St. Louis County four (4) years; president and superintendent of the Anchor Line of steamers running from St. Louis to New Orleans for over ten (10) years; president of the Merchants' Exchange in 1892; was elected City Auditor in 1897, for four (4) years, by a majority vote of 23,845, notwithstanding he was a Republican candidate in a Democratic city. Mr. Mason was a Whig in the days of Whiggery, but joined the Republican party in 1856. We understand that Mr. Mason has received a salary of \$10,000 a year while sheriff of the county and auditor of the city. But the offices had formerly been paying about \$25,000 a year, when a reform movement cut down the expenses more than one-half under Mr. Mason's administration. His son, Charles Pressley Mason, was first deputy auditor in his father's office. His grandfather, Robert Mason, was in the War of 1812.



ISAAC M. MASON.

SECTION 4.

GENEALOGY AND ANCESTRY.

By Rev. William Frost Crispin.

In the days of the ancient Jewish Nation it was the custom to keep family records with scrupulous care. More especially was this true of the leading families; for no one need hope for advancement, in church or state, to place or power, unless he could prove from the public records the purity of his lineal descent. And in the days of Rome's greatness, genealogies were also regarded with great favor. And the Grecian states each had families who claimed descent thru eponymous heroes from the primitive deities. In the poetry of the Megarian Theognies and in an inscription belonging to the second century B. C., a Spartan family is represented as the thirty-ninth in direct descent from the Dioscuri and the forty-first from Hercules! In England the time was when titles and rank were the chief evidences of greatness; and under such a regime genealogies received special attention and were kept with great pains and ostentation. This was often done to the extent of falsifying the facts in the case. It is due to these base uses to which genealogies have been degraded that disgust has been engendered in the minds of many and as a result a proper regard for the preservation of family records has been badly and sadly neglected by many, more especially of our American families. Genealogy, as a record of families, holds an intermediate place between biography, which treats of persons, and history which treats of nations. In England, as in most countries where the feudal system has prevailed, the laws of the descent of families are intimately connected with those of the descent and tenure of lands. And royalty must always be able to prove its right to the throne by descent from the first lord. For many centuries great pains were taken by the nobility and gentry to preserve the records of their descent. This used to be done by the College of Heraldry, but to-day this kind of college has gone into "innocuous desuetude."

In America, in particular, the work of the genealogist is mostly historical. Genealogy, as a science, insists on proof, evidence. No genealogist will accept a mere family tradition, no difference how hoary-headed it may be. If the tradition is unauthentic it will not be accepted. There must be such evidence as will verify the statement or it will not pass muster. There is so much uncertainty in family traditions that it is often found that statements, long accepted by families and given out in good faith, are not merely unfounded but contrary to existing evidence.

The principal sources of evidence for verification are (a) family records contemporaneous with the events which they record, as for instance an account written by any person of his own children; (b) public records, etc., such as wills, deeds, mortgages, letters, notes of hand and tombstones.

Says B. R. Betts, an authority on genealogy: "A pedigree or history of descent not authenticated by these, or equivalent evidences, is not to be trusted and will surely be rejected by every well-trained genealogist."

While a false pride has attached to genealogies in the cases cited and a wrong use has been made thereof, such as Pope well says: "Is the never-failing vice of fools," yet there is a modest pride and a proper use in preserving family records which are highly commendable in all. For, as Macaulay observes: "People who take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants." Then it is well that we honor our fathers and our mothers by keeping the records of their births, marriage, and deaths, and occasionally meet together to talk over and cherish their memories by whatever of nobleness their lives have shown them to possess. As Goethe says:

"How blest is he, who, his progenitors
With pride remembers, to the listening tells
The story of their greatness, of their deeds."

Then it is also interesting and instructive to know from whence we came, to know the race, the country, the remotest progenitors which can be ascertained, and the general history of the tribe, and also the biographies of the more prominent men and women who bear the name, or are closely connected by the ties of consanguinity. And these questions start a train of reflections, such as: As a family are we advancing intellectually, morally and physically, or are we on the decline? How stands the record comparing the present with what we know of the family's past history? If history of nations is valuable for its instructive and useful lessons, so is history of families; for families are but parts of nations and form the unit of value in the composition of nations. If "to know one's self is the proper study of mankind," then to study our ancestry is a highly proper study, for we are "chips off the same block." We are usually too blind to see our own faults, or to acknowledge them, until we can load them upon the backs of our progenitors, and by this means largely free ourselves from blame. But if, as has been said, "each succeeding generation should be an improvement upon the preceding," then certainly this study of the men and women who have preceded us, and in whom has coursed the same blood which gives life to our bodies and in whom were traits of character which we ourselves wear, and tendencies which we ourselves bear for good or ill, so that if they were living, a marked resemblance could be seen between them and us, then it must be clear that such study is profitable as well as deeply interesting, in order that we may know ourselves, emulate their virtues, while we eschew their vices. But it is mainly the good in our ancestors which we are to study and imitate. We are allowed and even supposed to be somewhat blind to the faults of our parents and grandparents; yet there are traits of character,

some good, some evil, which even our nearness of kin cannot hide from our view, and this knowledge will be useful by helping us to take our bearings with care and circumspection.

To treasure up the fact that our ancestry is of a worthy character (while we should never be vainglorious, nor imagine, as did those ancient Grecians, that they were descended from gods, or were any other than real human beings—men and women of like passions with ourselves, and that they had many imperfections such as we are subject to), with this proper precaution, I say, to know that they have been men and women of good morals and were of consequence in the world; and to recite the facts of their history to our children, will produce in them self-respect and lead them to feel that they, too, may *be* something and *do* something worthy of remembrance as benefactors of the race by living worthily the life that now is. As the family, the home, is the heart of the world, and wields a potent influence in shaping the destinies of states and nations, everything which honors the home and ennobles the home-life, also enriches the state and nation by building up the characters of the individuals composing them. A modest pride, therefore, in the good achievements of a family, even tho' they consist in merely doing well the duties which belong to what are sometimes called "the lower walks of life," is commendable in a high degree, as is also a respectful consideration for the knowledge of having sprung from a worthy source. And the desire for such information is an evidence of intelligence and a due appreciation of the heritage to which one is born. Let us then, without undue pride, egotism or vainglory, learn the "story of our forefathers and foremothers;" and, if any worthies have left examples of heroism or other noble traits of character, should we not cherish their names and strive to imitate, or even to excel their worthy examples? Ought we not be better than they, and more intelligent since our advantages are so superior to theirs? Should we not, with the great advantages we enjoy over what they possessed, be wiser and more useful? It is only by what we ourselves exemplify in our lives that we are stampt with the mark of genuine worth, for we know that titles and rank do not confer character, and that each one is largely the architect of his own fortune. We are blest, indeed, if well-born, if the blood is really noble blood, for this will make the road to a worthy life less perilous to life's wayfaring passengers.

Let me repeat, then, that it is chiefly the good deeds of those "who have gone before us," which we are to contemplate, record and rehearse to the younger generations. And we who are fast passing down the western slope of life, where the shadows are lengthening, may well say with the poet, to this younger generation :

"Let the young generations yet to be
Look kindly upon this.

Remember, and wherein *we* have failed to do right

Or wisely live,
Be warned of us,
The better way pursue
And knowing we were human
Even as you, pity *us* and forgive."

THE TRUE VALUE OF A GOOD ANCESTRY.

The true value of a good ancestry cannot be overestimated. When discouraged on account of our own shortcomings and our evil tendencies, there is nothing more cheering than to turn to the Bible and there read in clear and explicit terms that we are created in *God's image*, that we are his handiwork, his offspring and hence *are* of some consequence. Although it is only our spiritual natures which are thus created in His image, and altho thru the lusts of the flesh this image is often dwarfed and marred and sometimes obscured to mortal sight, yet not only the Scriptures, but our own inner consciousness assures us of the fact that "there *is* a divinity within us," and that this divinity, this inner and real self, is allied to God both by *creation* and by *nature*. And this fact should encourage us to have greater respect for ourselves and the God-given powers with which we are endowed. To know that we *are* the children of our Heavenly Father and objects of His care and His love, that we are sons of God, must inspire us with a deep sense of our duty and responsibility growing out of this divine relationship and enkindle within us a feeling that we should live as becometh children who are the fortunate heirs of a being so infinitely good and great and who has transmitted to us such a sublime inheritance. It seems to me that this is one of the most comforting and inspiring thoughts in all the Bible and to the extent or depth to which this teaching is held by anyone, to that extent or depth it is sure to influence him for good and noble ends and lead him to use these divine powers, in the service of humanity and for the realization of his highest good. Certainly to realize that we are the children, not alone of God's creative powers, but that we have within us the germ, the potency, of a divine and Godlike life, that in our *higher* natures we *are* Godlike, that we are God's spiritual offspring and are the object of His care and affection, that "we are of much more value than many sparrows," of which it is said "not one falleth to the ground without our Heavenly Father's notice," and "even the very hairs of our heads are all numbered"—I say this inspiring thought should help us to do and dare noble things, to *be* better and *do* better, because it shows more clearly our duty and our possibilities and we must see that where much is given much is required. And if all this be true, must it not also be true that to know that our *human* parentage, our earthly ancestry, is worthy, and has made a creditable record, that some of them at least have achieved a good life and left "footprints on the sands of time,"—will not these things inspire *us* to live more in harmony with the "worthy who have gone before," and labor for grander and higher achievements in the development of our own powers, as well as a more *benevolent use* of those powers?

PART VII.

The Name Crispin, its Meaning and Origin—The Name Older Than Christian Era—Crispinus of Rome—Crispin and Crispinian—The Northmen, Rollo, First Duke of Normandy—Origin of Name Crispin Among the Normans—Crispina and Crispinus of Bec—The Early Days of Bec—The First Gilbert Crispin—William, Gilbert and Milo Crispin—Abbots Gilbert and Milo of Westminster Abbey—Milo Crispin of Wallingford—Count Gilbert Crispin of Brionne—Count William Crispin of Evreux—The Norman Crispins, by Dr. Giles—Herlwin, Abbot of Bec—Epitaph of William Crispin the Elder—Ansgotus and Heloise—Church Relations—Strains of Blood—An Old Name—Many Ancestors—Remotest Ancestors—Conclusion.

The name Crispin is of Latin origin and appears first in Roman and Italian history and a little later among the Grecians. It seems derived from "crisp" or "crispus" meaning "curled" or "curly hair." The following appear to be different forms of the same name—Crisp, Crispi, Crispin, Crispinian, Crispinus, Crispus, Crispino, Crispinorem, Crispo, Crespo and Crespin. Among the Latins it was a custom to name the children of a family by the different forms of the noun as denoted by the case-endings;—for example, Constantine the Great (who by the way was son of Claudia, daughter of Crispus and who had a son Crispus who was declared Cæsar, A.D. 317), had three sons by his second wife who were named respectively, Constantine, Constantius and Constans.

The name, Crispin, antedates the Christian era at least 361 years. In the days of Rome's greatness many personages, Commanders and Rulers, bore the name and these are met with from 361 B. C. to 317 A. D., in Roman and Italian history. The earliest mention of Crispinus, which we have found, is 361 B. C., when T. Quinctius T. F. Pennus Capitolinus Crispinus was made Dictator to conduct the war against the Gauls. But we have no evidence that any of the modern Crispins of this country or England derive their origin from these ancient personages.

CRISPIN AND CRISPINIAN.

It was during the reign of Diocletian that two brothers, Crispin* and Crispinian, belonging to a family of noble Romans and who were born about the middle of the third century, are reputed to have left that city to escape persecution under the reigning monarch and went to Soissons, then the capital of Gallia in the ancient Gallo-Roman Empire (now part of Normandy in France), where they met the martyr's fate, being put to death* Oct. 25, 287, A. D., by the Emperor, Maximian. Most people know of the book: "Crispin Anecdotes," which relates to these worthies, also that they have long been venerated as the patron saints of shoemakers; and there is also an order known as the Daughters of St. Crispin, composed of women employed in making boots and shoes.

*See Dict. Greek and Roman, p. 892, and Lives of the Saints VII, pp. 210-212.

These Crispins had preacht the Gospel successfully, and, that they might not be at the charge of the people, they made shoes as a means of support.

THE NORMANS.

The Normans or Northmen were a race of barbarians who inhabited the northern part of Europe—Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. They were skilful seamen and formidable in battle. They penetrated to the South and France became the principal scene of their warlike depredations. But near the beginning of the tenth century an event came to pass which transformed the Northmen from a band of robbers into a great and powerful people. Charles the Simple, King of France, gave so many proofs of his incapacity to govern that he was deposed in 922. But he had already given the Normans* full possession of that part of France, then called Neustria, but afterwards Normandy, and thru this arrangement Rolf became a convert to Christianity and the First Duke of Normandy and the progenitor of a long line of English kings, being the great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. His followers, in one or two generations, became assimilated to the French in language and customs. Rolf gave up his predatory habits, established schools and framed wise laws and under his administration Normandy became, in a short time, the most fertile and flourishing province in France.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME CRISPIN AMONG THE NORMANS.

Three theories have been suggested as to how the name Crispin came into use among the Normans:

1. That Crispin was a family name perpetuated in noble Normans who had been noble Romans and who had long preceded the Northmen in Neustria. But while this theory at first seemed plausible, yet our investigations go to disprove it.

2. That in accordance with the Catholic custom of naming children after the saints, the name had been assumed or given in honor of St. Crispin who had been martyred there centuries before. But the facts we have unearthed show that at least the one most noted family of Norman Crispins received the name on account of the characteristics of the hair. From a book: "*Beati Lanfranci*," printed (1844) in Latin, entitled: "*De Nobili Crispinorem Genere*," we condense and paraphrase that portion which refers to the name, Crispin, among the Normans:

"Before the Normans, under Duke William, conquered England; there was, in Neustria, now called Normandy, a remarkable man, Gilbert by name, renowned in family and rank, who from the character of his hair was first called Crispinus [later in life he was known by the prenomens, Gilbert], because in his youth his hair was rough, curled, and bristling upward, so to speak, like the branches of the pine tree, wherefore he is called Crispinus, which characteristic of the hair is still seen in his descendants, from whence this family is distinguished from other families of the same name."

From the closing sentence in the above quotation it appears there were other families of Crispins in Normandy who may have borne the name for other reasons than that of the characteristics of the hair. But this particular family, the Barons of Bec, and their descendants, seem to have been

*Goodrich, History of All Nations, p. 859.

so named on account of these peculiar characteristics, tho the said Gilbert Crispin was not the first individual in his line to bear the name, for his father, Crispinus, Baron of Bec, and the latter's mother, Crispina, are believed to be the very first among the Normans to bear the cognomen Crispin and that characteristic of the hair must have belonged to them and hence the name must have originated with them and not with Gilbert.

Whether the martyred Crispin left descendants who propagated their name in Normandy or not, we find no evidence of any consanguineous relation between them and Crispinus of Bec, who now appears to have no competitor for the position of progenitor of the Crispins of England and America.

WHENCE CAME WE?

Our Quaker ancestry and predilections make us reluctant to prove kinship with William the Conqueror's Generals who were a part of that barbarous slaughter at Senlac in 1066; but we are here to record the facts of history as we find them, and the origin of the American and English Crispins has, we believe, a flood of light thrown upon it by the facts of Norman history from the ninth to the twelfth century. While the *name* first originated, most likely, in Rome or Southern Italy, yet the story of the Norman Crispin, as we find it in history, does not show a continuance of the old Roman family, but a Norman family, it would seem, adopted the cognomen and won for it new luster and distinction. The story of the Norman Crispin, in part and in substance, is as follows:

CRISPINA AND CRISPINUS OF BEC.

[For the benefit of such as are unfamiliar with Norman history, we will state that the date of the birth of William, Duke of Normandy, was 1027 or '28, his accession 1035, and he became William the Conqueror and King of the English 1066, and died 1087. W.F.C.]

The first appearance of the name Crispin, in Normandy, is in the feminine form, Crispina, the daughter of Hrolf Ganger (Rolf or Rollo), first Duke of Normandy, who died 927 A.D. The next appearance is in Crispina's son, Crispinus, Baron of Bec. There seems a difference of opinion among writers as to who Crispinus of Bec was. Taylor, Wace, 209, also A. Malet's Wace, 269, are said to identify Ansgod* as Crispinus of Bec, and altho Freeman (ii. 142, foot-note) calls this in question, yet an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, London, Eng. (1832), declares that Crispinus of Bec and Ansgod were identical. This article asserts that Crispina, daughter of Duke Rollo, married Grimaldus I., Prince of Monaco, a small Province between France and Italy (on the Mediterranean Sea), and that to them was born a son who returns to his mother's country (Normandy), retains his mother's personal name and, thus, presumably, thru his mother inherits the Barony of Bec. Portions of that article read as follows:

"II. CRISPINUS, surnamed Ansgotus, on account of his maternal "descent from the Goths, settled in Normandy, his mother's country, where "he became possessed of the Barony of Bec in the district of Caux. He "married Heloise the daughter of Rodaulph, Count of Guynes and Boulogne, "by Rosella, daughter of the Count, St. Paul. Of this marriage there was "issue: Herlwin, Gilbert, Odo, Roger, and Ralph or Rollo.

"III. HERLUIN was canonized founder of the very celebrated Abbey "of Bec in Normandy, lying within the district of the Barony of Bec. He

*See "Tenants in Chief of Domesday Book," near the close of this chapter.

"died 1078 aged 84 years. Grants of land and possessions to this abbey, "from our Norman sovereigns, and their Norman followers, are frequently "met with, especially from the Crispin family."

Now the first quotation tells us that "CRISPINUS,* surnamed ANSGOTUS, on account of his maternal descent from the Goths, settled in Normandy, his mother's country, and there he became possessed of the Barony of Bec, and that he married Heloise, the daughter of Rodaulph" and that the issue of this marriage was: (1) Herlwin; (2) Gilbert; (3) Odo; (4) Roger; (5) Ralph or Rollo. And the only Crispinus here mentioned, is CRISPINUS surnamed ANSGOTUS, the father of HERLWIN; and, in a charter, Herlwin describes himself as, "Herluinus filius [son of] Ansgotus," and he adds: "adstantibus et laudantibus fratribus meis Odone et Rogero"; that is, my brothers Odo and Roger being present, witnessing and approving the same.

HERLWIN, KNIGHT, FOUNDER AND ABBOT OF BEC.

Herlwin was the eldest son of Ansgod (Crispinus, Baron of Bec) and he had four brothers, Gilbert Crispin, also Baron of Bec, Odo, Roger, Rollo or Rolf. Herlwin passed thirty seven years as a man of the world, a Norman gentleman and soldier. His father, Ansgod,† boasted of descent from the first Danes who held Neustria, and on the spindle side, he boasted of a still loftier ancestry. His mother Heloise, was reputed to be a kinswoman of the reigning house of Flanders.

THE EARLY‡ DAYS OF BEC.

The tale of the early days of Bec is said to be one of the most fascinating in all the history of monastic life or legend. That famous abbey (Bec) became the most renowned school of the learning of the time and among the famous men whom it sent out were three primates to the throne of Augustus. Thence came Lanfranc, the right-hand man of the Conqueror, whose learning drew hearers from all Christendom—the courtier who could win the favor of kings without stooping to any base compliance with their wills—the ruler whose crozier completed the conquest which the ducal sword had only begun. And thence came also the good and great Anselm.

From Bec there was sent out a long line of teachers, preachers, abbots, bishops, physicians and commanders of armies, many of whom bore the cognomen Crispin, and one at least—Gilbert Crispin—was made Abbot of Westminster, London, England.

Herlwin was a vassal of Count Gilbert Crispin of Brionne (see Freeman ii. 142), and the latter place was but two miles from Bec. By his faithfulness Herlwin won the favor, not only of Count Gilbert (tho not Herlwin's brother yet bore some relation), but of their common sovereign, Duke Robert. At the age of 42 Herlwin retired from the world and received the habit of religion from the Bishop of Lisieux. Count Gilbert Crispin released Herlwin from his service, and seemingly released his lands from all feudal dependence on himself. Herlwin then began to found a monastery on his

*See Freeman's Norman Conquest ii. 140-145; ii. 5. Miles Crispin's Abbots of Bec.

†For the family of Crispin, see Stapleton i. CXX; ii. XLIV, reference given by Freeman.

‡See Freeman's Norman Conquest, vol. ii, pp. 142 (foot-note), 118, 126-134, 140, 142, 145-149, 152, 164; Will Gem vi., 9; and Milo Crispin, Vitae Abb. Becc (Giles, Lanfranc, i., 261) who copies William. Both give the name Ansgotus. Also Stapleton, vol. i. CXX; ii. XLIV, which latter references we were unable to examine.

own estate at Burnville, himself joining his devotees in tilling the soil and raising with his own hands the church and other buildings needed by his infant brotherhood. But the site at Burnville early proved unsuited for a religious establishment. He therefore removed his colony to Brionne where he built his church and added a wooden cloister which, later, he exchanged for one of stone; and there he ruled his house in peace and wisdom and his knowledge of the outer world, and especially his familiarity with the laws of Normandy, stood him in good stead.

THE FIRST GILBERT CRISPIN.

The first Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bec, was a son of Crispinus, Baron of Bec, and brother of Herlwin, the famous founder and Abbot of Bec. This Gilbert was Constable of Normandy and Marshal of the Army of the Duke of Normandy, and "flourished" 1041. He was "Lord of Tillieres, a border fortress which had been entrusted by Duke Robert* to Gilbert Crispin." King Henry finding this fortress a menace to France, decided it must be destroyed. But Gilbert "scorned to agree to a surrender which he looked upon as dangerous and disgraceful; he shut himself up in the castle with a strong force, and there endured a siege at the hands of the King and only in deference to orders given in the Duke's name, did the gallant Gilbert at last surrender his trust." We infer that it was this first "Gilbert Crispin" who was first "Lord of Tillieres," because Freeman says "he was the *ancestor* of a race by whom, after its restoration to Normandy, the border fortress was held for several generations." He was also the father of the three brothers, William, Gilbert and Milo, who were distinguished commanders at the battle of Hastings, the result of which battle placed William, Duke of Normandy, on the throne of England, and this second Gilbert succeeded to the position his father had held as "Lord of Tillieres." For an account of these three brothers we refer the reader to "Tenants in Chief of Domesday Book" (p. 133), and to the article: "The Norman Crispins" (p. 138).

ABBOT GILBERT CRISPIN.

Abbot Gilbert Crispin was a son† of William Crispin, Baron of Bec, grandson of Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bec, great-grandson of Crispinus, Baron of Bec, and great-great-grandson of Crispina, daughter of Duke Rollo and wife of Prince Grimaldus I. Abbot Gilbert Crispin was an English scholar and prelate. He was educated at Bec, under his grand-uncle, Herlwin, who was founder and Abbot of that monastery.

Gilbert Crispin was made Abbot of Westminster, London, England, in 1082, by Lanfranc who was first Archbishop of Canterbury. We quote from Freeman (III, 21), this sentence: "Abbot Gilbert, one of the great Norman line of Crispin whom Lanfranc had put in charge of the house of Westminster." He was author of "Vita Herluini," also author of two books which were published since his death: "1. De Fide Ecclesia contra Judaeis; vide sancti Anselm opera, fol. Parisiensis, 1722, pp. 512-544. 2. Vita B. Herluini Becensis abbatis primi et conditoris; vide acta sanctorum, etc., Paris, 1701 fol."

Gilbert Crispin held his position as Abbot of Westminster from his

*Freeman's Norman Conquest, vol. ii., p. 133, and Stapleton i., CXX., ii., XLIV., referred to by Freeman.

†See Dict. of Nat'l Biography.

appointment, 1082, till his death, 1114—32 years—and he was buried in this famous abbey and his effigy is carved in relief on his tombstone (see vol. II, p. 73 of his posthumous works; also Washington Irving's Sketch-Book, p. 137), in Westminster Abbey, where none but the great receive burial; tho whether these "great" were all "good" may be a very different matter.

In a letter dated Dec. 21, 1878, Daniel Sutter, late of Mount Holly, N. J., writing of Abbot Gilbert, says: "The latter is buried in Westminster Abbey, London, and I stood by his tomb in the south cloister, on the 31st of July, 1878. I have an old manuscript written by the son of Silas (No. 12*) claiming to have descended from the William of 1066 and I have been making searches, but think it folly as I am satisfied there are none who can trace thru the turmoils, wars, and destruction of records in England from the 11th to the 16th century." Abbot Gilbert was son of the William Crispin who was one of the Conqueror's chief commanders at Hastings.

There was also a Milo Crispin† made Abbot of Westminster and who was author of the Life of Lanfranc. When he was made abbot or how long he held that position we are not informed, but probably he succeeded Abbot Gilbert. Just the relationship which the latter held to the former we have no means of knowing at this writing. But a nephew or brother, most likely, for Gilbert's father had a brother Milo which fact strengthens the supposition.

"MILO WALLINGFORD, COGNOMENTO CRISPIN."

Miles (Latin Milo) Crispin,‡ a Norman Commander under William, Duke of Normandy, at Senlac, and a favored warrior, was a Domesday tenant in capite and is said by one writer to have married the daughter of Wiggod who was cup-bearer to the King, also sheriff and held many Lordships. Miles married Wiggod's daughter Matilda, the heiress of Wallingford, and thereby became Wiggod's successor and, hence, he, also, held many Lordships. Historian Freeman speaks of the descendants of Miles being English on their mother's side. But an inquiry addressed to A. Trevor Crispin, London, England, received the reply that Miles Crispin died childless and this coincides with the article which we publish elsewhere§ in this book from the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Miles's connection with Wallingford appears also in Domesday 56, and in the History of Abbington (II, 12), where he is expressly called "Milo de Wallingford, cognomento Crispin." He died forty years after the battle of Hastings.

Freeman (IV, 25) refers to the above commander as: "Miles Crispin of the house of the defenders of Tillieres."

COUNT GILBERT CRISPIN OF BRIONNE.

Freeman says: "Among the men of high rank who were guardians of the young Duke William, were the seneschal Osbern and Count|| Gilbert [Crispin], both connected in the usual way with the ducal family. Osbern

*"No. 12" is the 12th child of Silas, the founder of first family of Crispin in this country.

†See Allibone's Dictionary, vol. I, p. 1056.

‡See Freeman's Norman Conquest, IV, pp. 497-500.

§See pp. 133-138.

||Dugdale's Baronage styles Gilbert Crispin "Earl of Brionne" instead of "Count."

was the son of Herfast, a brother of the Duchess Gunnor; he was also married to a daughter of Rudolph of Ivry, the son of Osperling and Sprota. Gilbert's connection was still closer. He was illustrious alike in his forefathers and his descendants. Of his blood sprang the great houses of Clare* and Pembroke, of England. His father Godfrey, was a natural child of Richard the Fearless who did not share the promotion of the offspring of Gunnor. Count Gilbert was Lord of the border fortress of Eu, renowned in Norman history as early as the days of Rolf. He was Lord also of the pleasant valley of the Risle, separated only by one wooded hill from the memorable valley which is hallowed by the names, Herlwin, Lanfranc and Anselm. Count Gilbert Crispin, of Brionne, granted to Herlwin, Abbot of Bec, one of the most precious possessions on which to found his abbey."

Count Gilbert was murdered by assassins employed by Ralph of Wace, son of Archbishop Robert. And Freeman continues: "After the assassination of Count Gilbert of Brionne his sons fled to Flanders and took refuge with the common defender of Banished men—Count Baldwin—and Gilbert's lands were divided among various claimants. The county of Eu seems to have passed into the hands of his uncle William, but his famous Castle at Brionne fell to the lot of Guy of Burgundy."

COUNT WILLIAM CRISPIN OF EVREUX.

Various histories speak of Count William Crispin of Evreux. Hume mentions, as a brave knight, Count William Crispin of Evreux in battle against King Henry, Aug. 20, 1119. Says Freeman (V, 125): "Matthew Paris has a glowing account about Count William Crispin who, at Noyon, attacked King Henry, personally, and was raised thereby to be Consul Ebroicensus." Freeman also tells of Commander William Crispin helping to make peace at Blanchland and calls him, "great-grandson of the famous Robert, Archbishop and Count."

Under "Crispinus, surnamed Ansgotus," in the chronicle from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (this page), the writer speaks of the "Barony of Bec in the district of Caux," and we have this corroborative statement from Freeman (vol. iii., p. 102): "William Crispin came from the less famous Bec of the land of Caux, whose name is eclipsed by that more honored namesake which was then the light of Normandy."

Daniel Crispin, a French Protestant writer who was born at Arras, France, moved to Geneva in 1548, with Theodore de Beza and established there a printing press from which it is said many excellent publications were issued. He was author of the "Book of Martyrs," *Le Livre des Martyrs* (1554), and died 1572.

History records the name of a brave Crispin warrior in England in the 13th century and there was a somewhat celebrated Dr. Crispin who "flourished," as the old books say, as a preacher of the Gospel, in England about 1650.

"TENANTS IN CHIEF OF DOMESDAY BOOK.†

"Amongst the Domesday tenants in capite, will be found the following:—GOISFRIDUS DE BECH, GOISFRIDUS MARESCAL, MILO CRISPIN, TURSTINUS FILIUS ROLF; and I shall be enabled, through the

*See Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, vol. ii., 126, 127, 142, 143, 145; vol. iv., 107.

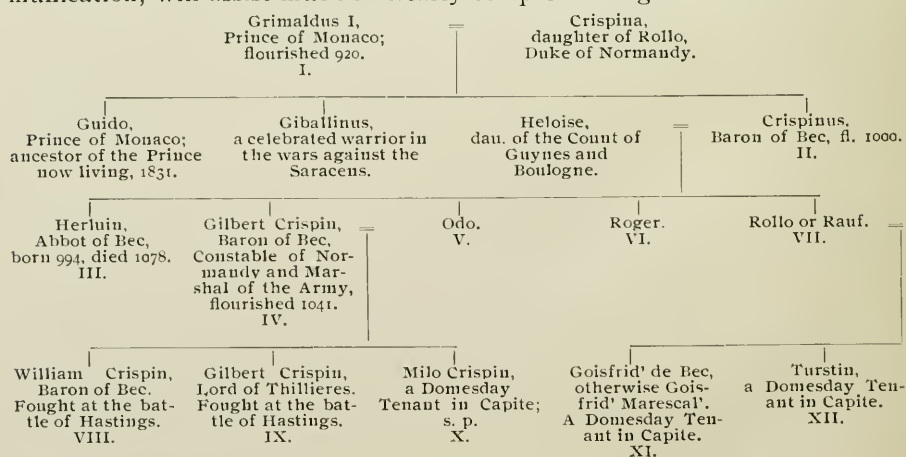
†From *Gentleman's Magazine*, London, 1832, Part I, pp. 26-30, copied by Oliver Hough.

aid of the documents and pedigree of a foreign family, to communicate some particulars regarding them which are unknown to the English antiquary.

"The document affording the greater part of the ensuing information, is a genealogy of the Italian family of GRIMALDI, sovereign princes of a small principality named Monaco, situated at the confines of France and Genoa. The manuscript was compiled in 1430 by Nicholas Grimaldi, Seigneur of Seminare in Naples, a nobleman very well skilled in historical matters. In 1647 the then reigning Prince of Monaco published it in a small folio, having employed his secretary, Venasques, for twenty years in collecting further proofs, and in making additions to it.

"The family pedigree is set out in too many English as well as foreign histories to require minute notice here. It appears by Anderson's Royal Genealogies, that the sixth in descent from Pharamond King of the Franks, was named Grimoald or Grimbald; which Skynner, the etymologist, derives from *Grim*, anger; and *Bald*, power. He was Duke of Brabant, and slain in 658. His son, the King of Mentz, died without issue, when the name was used by the Duke's great-nephew, a brother of the renowned Charles Martel. This second of the name was Duke of Brabant, and slain in 714, and from his time the surname was hereditary. The fourth in descent from this last named Duke, was the first Prince of Monaco, and one of the principal Commanders of the army of the Emperor Otho I. in his wars with Louis IV. of France; by the strength of his own arm he freed the Emperor from being made captive, in return for which, and other services, Otho granted to him, in 920, the castle and territories of Monaco, to hold in sovereignty; and from this ancestor has this principality descended in lineal succession, unto the present day; for, though revolutionized in 1792, and sold by the French republic to a citizen of Paris, yet it was, by the definitive treaty of peace of 1814, restored to the Grimaldi family. The descent was in 1715 continued by a female of the family, who became sovereign Princess, and transmitted the title, and name and arms, to her children, by her husband James Leonor Goyon De Matignon, but foreign jurists have considered the principality as a male fief, and that it belongs to the nearest male heirs, who are perhaps the Marquisses Grimaldi of Genoa.

"The following genealogical table of the persons noticed in this communication, will assist much in clearly comprehending the detail.



"II. CRISPINUS, surnamed Ansgothus, on account of his maternal descent from the Goths, settled in Normandy, his mother's country, where he became possessed of the Barony of Bec, in the district of Caux. He married Heloise the daughter of Rodulph, Count of Guynes and Boulogne, by Rosella, daughter to the Count St. Paul. Of this marriage there was issue, Herluin, Gilbert, Odo, Roger, and Ralph or Rollo.

"III. HERLUIN was the canonized founder of the very celebrated Abbey of Bec in Normandy, lying within the district of the Barony of Bec. He died in 1078, aged 84 years. Grants of land, and possessions to this Abbey, from our Norman sovereigns, and their Norman followers, are frequently met with, especially from the Crispin family.

"IV. GILBERT CRISPIN,* Baron of Bec, Governor and Lord of the Castle of Thillieres, Constable of Normandy, and Marshal of the Army of the Duke of Normandy in 1041, relinquished the surname of Grimaldi, and assumed that of Crispin from his father, which latter he transmitted to his posterity. He had issue, three sons, William Crispin, Baron of Bec; Gilbert Crispin, Lord of Thillieres; and Milo Crispin; all warriors at the battle of Hastings.

"V. & VI. ODO and ROGER. No particulars are known to me of these brothers, excepting that in a charter of Herluin, after describing himself as 'Herluinus filius Ansgoti,' he adds, 'adstantibus et laudantibus fratribus meis Odone et Rogero.'

"VII. ROLLO or RAUF; he was the father of Goisfrid de Bec, otherwise Goisfrid the Marshal, and of Turstin; called in Domesday Book 'filius Rolf.'

"VIII. WILLIAM CRISPIN, Baron of Bec, was a celebrated hero in the battle of Mortimer, in the year 1059. He married a daughter of Simon, Earl of Montfort, and was a witness to William the Conqueror's foundation charter of the Abbey of Saint Stephen of Caen, in Normandy. He acquired great glory for his valour in the battle of Hastings, and it is concluded survived that victory, as his name is in one of the copies of the Battle Abbey Roll; but it is difficult to account for his not appearing amongst the great tenants of the Conqueror in Domesday Book, as his younger brother, Milo, had very numerous possessions granted to him. He had issue, William Crispin, Baron of Bec, from whom was a long succession of Barons of the same title, residing in Normandy, and having great hereditary offices in that Duchy, under the Dukes. Some of his descendants also appear in our English records as holding lands in England under the Plantagenet dynasty.

"Dugdale, in his Baronage, whilst writing of Milo Crispin, adds, 'of this family I presume was William Crispin, one of the Conqueror's chief commanders in the war against Henry, King of France.' Some further particulars of his life are given by Dugdale, which I refer to rather than transcribe, on account of your space; but it is evident that, as neither Dugdale nor any other historian mentions William Crispin's parentage, it was unknown; this concluding paragraph in the Baronage greatly corroborates the foreign genealogy.

"All that I shall say farther of him is, that he (William Crispin), gave to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, the Church of Droecourt, with the lands and tithes thereto belonging, as also [to] the Lordship of Tilla in the diocese of Lisieux.'

*Dugdale, in his Baronage, deduces the descent of the Clare family from a Gilbert Crispin, Earl of Brion in Normandy; whose son, Richard Fitz-Gilbert, accompanied the Conqueror. This Gilbert Crispin is stated to have been the son of Geoffrey [Godfrey], the natural son of Richard, Duke of Normandy.

"It is evident that the Abbey of Bec was thus endowed, because it was founded by William Crispin's uncle, Herluin; and it appears by the pedigree that the Lordship of Tilla (Thillieres) in Normandy, was amongst the possessions of Gilbert Crispin his father.

"IX. GILBERT CRISPIN, the second son of Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bec, was Seigneur of the Norman fief of Thillieres, and one of the warriors at the battle of Hastings, but not a Tenant in Capite of the Conqueror, or (as far as these researches have extended) a grantee of lands as sub-tenant; but he is mentioned in the 'Chronicle of Normandy' as 'Le Seigneur de Tilleres,' together with his brother 'Guillaume Crespin,' amongst the companions of William the Conqueror, in 1066.

"The circumstance of thus describing Gilbert Crispin by his Lordship of Tilleres, affords evidence of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of identifying many of the Norman tenants and their families at this period, since, as in the case of the Seigneur de Tilleres, probably no document, excepting a private pedigree or charter, exists to show the family which held such estate at the time of the Conquest. Indeed, nothing can be more fatal to correct genealogy than the foreign practice of naming individuals solely by fief or seigneuries, which were constantly changing owners; and the preceding proprietors of which, frequently continued the use of the title of the Lordship, after it had been transferred to some new purchaser, so that various persons existed at the same period, using the same designation. No industry can, under such circumstances, prevent the biography of one party being occasionally confused with that of another.

"Of the Battle Abbey Roll, a minute investigation respecting this family proves Camden's assertion, that 'whosoever considereth it well shall find it forged;' for only one out of the five Knights of this house who accompanied the Conqueror, is therein named, although three of them were Tenants in Chief in Domesday; and the individual who was planted by the Monks in the Roll, was one who does *not* appear to have been a Chief Tenant of the Conqueror, and therefore probably had a less share of danger or honour on the eventful day of the battle of Hastings, than either of his brothers or cousins, who had lands granted to them by the King.

"X. Of MILO CRISPIN, a great Captain, favoured warrior, and Tenant in Capite of the Norman, I have no material particulars in addition to the biography in Dugdale's Baronage (title Crispin), and in Dr. Lipscomb's History of Buckinghamshire; excepting the important fact of his descent, already set forth, and to a knowledge of which neither of these historians could have any reasonable means of attaining. The circumstance of Milo being son to the Baron of Bec, who was the brother of the founder of the renowned Abbey of that name, readily accounts for the large grants which are mentioned by Dugdale and Dr. Lipscomb to have been made by him and his widow to that religious house.

"Milo's possessions are enumerated in Domesday, and comprised the honour of Wallingford and 88 Lordships. He died without issue in 1106, forty years after the battle of Hastings. There are other instances in Dugdale, showing great longevity in these Norman warriors.

"XI. GOISFRID' DE BEC, otherwise GOISFRID THE MARSHAL. This warrior fought at Hastings, and is named in Domesday under both titles, appearing consequently as two distinct Tenants in Capite. There were no means by which the editors of the printed volumes of that survey

could have known the fact of such two names applying to one person: and, as Dugdale was ignorant that the Crespin family were the same as the baronial family of Bec,* he makes no mention of Goisfrid, under his account of the Crespins. The varied appellation given to Goisfrid in Domesday, has many similar examples, and is easily accounted for; that survey was made by inquisitions held in the various counties where the lands were situated, and since Goisfrid de Bec was the Conqueror's Marshal, there would be nothing extraordinary in his being designated as Goisfrid the Marescal in Hampshire, whilst in Herefordshire he was called Goisfrid de Bec.

"Goisfrid was brother of Turstin de Bec, and son of Rollo or Ralf, the brother of Gilbert, Baron of Bec, Constable of Normandy, and Marshal of the Army of the Dukes of Normandy in 1041; an office which seems to have been hereditary,† like many or all of the Norman offices of honour. Goisfrid de Bec, I therefore presume, succeeded his uncle as Marshal, and was the person designated as Goisfrid the Marshal, in Domesday; and I am further led to the conclusion that he possessed this high post, since his brother Turstin was Standard-bearer to the Conqueror at Hastings, and they were relations of the Invader.

"XII. TURSTINUS FILIUS ROLF, is thus mentioned in Domesday as a Tenant in Capite, a descent which is in accordance with the ancient Grimaldi pedigree, where he is called son of Rollo or Ralf; and the agreement which is found here, and in many other instances, between the English records, especially Domesday, and this ancient pedigree, compiled 400 years ago—a time when Domesday was unknown to foreigners, and a reference to, or knowledge of our records was impossible,—is positive proof of the correctness of the pedigree in such instances, and presumptive evidence of its general accuracy.

"Turstin was (as well as his first cousin William Crispin) Baron of Bec. It was customary on the Continent for many members of the same family to take the same feudal title at one time; in the same way that in England we have often several joint tenants of the same manor, who are all Lords or Ladies of that manor. He fought at the battle of Hastings, and held the high office of Standard-bearer, in which capacity he is depicted in the Bayeux tapestry, near the Conqueror. In Dr. Meyrick's History of Ancient Armour, is an account of Turstin, translated from Wace's Metrical History of Normandy, in the Royal Library, stating that the hereditary Standard-bearer of Normandy having declined to carry the Conqueror's gonfanon, William

" 'Then called a Knight
Who had great prowess,
Toustainz fitz Rou the Fair was his name,
In the fields near Bec was his house.
To him he delivered the gonfanon,
And he knew how most suitably
To carry it willingly, well and handsomely,
Bowling most profoundly.'

"Thurstan who came in with the Conqueror, is stated in Dugdale's usage of bearing arms, to have been father of Ralph Basset, from whom the

*There was a Flemish family of the name of Bec, eminent at the time of the Conquest, holding Evesby and other manors; they were not related to the Barons of Bec, of Bec in Normandy.

†See the Clare pedigree in Dugdale's Baronage.

ennobled family of Basset was descended, but the account of this family given in the Baronage, is at variance with such a statement, and the foreign pedigree is silent on this head.

"I shall conclude with a few lines respecting the arms of this family. It must be well known to your readers that Mr. Henniker, in a letter addressed to the Society of Antiquaries in 1788, endeavored to prove the use of arms coeval with the Conquest, by means of some Norman tiles with armorial blazonings. He was unable to assign an owner to the tile No. 13, containing a shield Lozengy, 3, 2, and 1. It is to me a probable presumption that it belonged to a member of this family, who was one of the Conqueror's Chieftains. The same appropriation may, I think, be made of the unascertained shield in Westminster Abbey, of the reign of Henry III.; viz., *Mascally Argent and Gules*; the Grimaldi or Bec arms being Lozengy Argent and Gules; for the terms Lozengy and Mascally, or mascally voided, are often used in ancient rolls as synonymous.

"The length to which this memoir has extended, compels me to defer to another number a notice of some of this family who have been connected with English history, or driven by foreign revolutions to preserve their name and lineage upon the hospitable soil of Britain. S. G."

THE NORMAN CRISPINS.

From a Latin Chronicle, by J. A. Giles, LL.D.; Oxford, 1844 (2 vols.), entitled: "Beati Lanfranci, Archbishop of Canterbury," we condense and paraphrase such parts as are pertinent to this work. The copy was made by Oliver Hough of Philadelphia and the translation by Mrs. Mary Gardner a B.A. of Buchtel College, Akron, O. The account is verbose and circumlocutory, but in the main easily understood. The subject matter (from vol. I, p. 340) is:

"MIRACULUM QUO B. SUBVENIT WILLELMO CRISPINO SENIORI, UBI DE NÖBILI CRISPINOREM GENERE AGITUR."

And the writer says substantially this:

"A great miracle was performed in behalf of William Crispin (and also of his grandson, William), thru the intercession of Mary the mother of God, in which God snatched him from a miserable and instant death."

"But before we reveal the order of this miracle, it seems fitting to show to a few, who that William was, and from whence the name Crispinus came to him and his race."

"Before the Normans conquered England there was in Neustria, now called Normandy, a remarkable man, Gilbert by name, renowned in family and rank, who from the character of his hair was first called Crispinus because in his youth his hair was curly, rough and bristling upward, so to speak, like the branches of a pine tree, wherefore he was called Crispinus, which characteristic is still seen in his descendants, from which they are distinguished from other families of this name."

"This Gilbert, who from his youth was called Crispinus, took a wife, Gunnoris by name, sister of the elder Fuleo from Alnov. To them were born three sons: (1) Gilbert; (2) William; (3) Robert, and two daughters: (1) Emma, mother of Petros; (2) Hesilia, the mother of William Mallet, who was an ardent soldier and in his old age was made Abbot of Bec, and after some years had passed in the honorable discharge of the office of Caenobialis, found a peaceful end as was befitting such a man."

"Robert Crispinus, the younger brother, setting forth from Normandy, wandered thru very many countries until he came to Constantinople where he was received by the ruler with honor and achieved a great name among them. He died of poison thru the envy of the Greeks."

"Gilbert Crispinus, the elder of the three brothers, received from William, the leader of the Normans, the hereditary guardianship of the fortress Tegalarius which his posterity hold to this day."

"William Crispinus, before mentioned, the middle brother, being of noble family and of upright habits and formidable in military tactics, was the best son of the first Gilbert, and, events favoring, was advanced to the glory of his whole race."

"This William was said to have been the most renowned of all and received the honorable appellations of warfare above all others of his day. And his remarkable uprightness made him more and fiercer enemies. Walterius Vitulus, a leader of the French, made frequent sallies beyond the Itta River and brought spoils from Vilcasinus. William, afterwards King of England, stationed William Crispinus, who was renowned in military affairs, in Camp Melfia, opposite where the French made inroads to Normandy, and he gave said William Crispin the fortress itself and the guardianship of Vilcasinus for restraining their daring attacks. And his son inherited this fortress and guardianship after his father. But William Crispin establishd his home and family there and placed soldiers opposite the inroads of the French. The French being angered thereby, roused up in great hatred against him and all sought his death with eagerness."

HERLWIN, ABBOT OF BEC.

"By the inspiration of God, Herlwin, a soldier, active and wealthy, laying aside rank, and casting away the glory of ages and the bonds of warfare, which had been not a little distasteful to him according to his nature, brought himself down to the poverty of Christ with entire devotion, so that in monkish conversation he might call on God. He desired and vowed to build a cloister on his own estate at Burnville and he built a church and assumed a holy garb altho he was 40 years old, and not long after was ordained an elder and an abbot, but because that place is level and dry, being warned in sleep, he went into a valley to a river which is called Bec and there he began to build a lofty monastery. God added to him for a helper and counsel, Lanfranc, a man most learned in any learned art whatever, whom he received with great joy and gave him a religious garb. . . . Some brought their children to be educated by Lanfranc in the philosophies of the liberal arts and for their learning by Herlwin in regular discipline. Some enriched the place itself with their own possessions most abundantly. Among those was this remarkable man, William Crispinus, before mentioned, who offered to God his own son of tender years, named Gilbert, to be trained by Lanfranc and Herlwin, and he supplied with the boy, from his own possessions, much aid for his everyday life. Being trained in their doctrine and in the example of their holy conversations, he advanced, with divine help, in religious matters and philosophical habits, so that he learned perfectly the arts which they call liberal, and being trained in religion, he laid its first principles before others. So great was his perfection in active and speculative life that Lanfranc foresaw in said Gilbert Crispin, the ruler of West Monastery [Westminster] and on account of his great piety, it was

pleasing to God and men that he should extend his humility before all other religious lights of his time, and also extol it more highly."

"He [Gilbert], for 32 years in this place [Westminster Abbey, London], strove harder to do good than to command, and in a good old age, full of piety, he was gathered to his fathers. In William, the father of Abbot Gilbert, frequently honored most highly, there was remarkable perfection."

Here follows an account of the blessing asked of Abbot Herlwin by William Crispinus and the miracle by which he was saved from imminent death at the hands of the French, thru the prayers of Herlwin and his brethren and the intercession of the mother of God, and altho he had loved the church of God, he now loved it for this reason all the more and contributed much of his property, which love he left to his posterity as an inheritance, so that it seemed the very infants of his family naturally loved the church of Bec. . . . William Crispin was at length made monk and after a few days died and was buried next to the abbey.

"EPITAPH OF WILLIAM CRISPIN THE ELDER.

"Here was buried a soldier, noble by birth, who, so that the world could not submerge him, came hither, to this gate, and died here, a monk, after the Nones [the 5th] of January, when he had already fulfilled the three and four hours and the fifth was already begun. Bec was small when he himself exalted it as he was able with his own property. He had been called by the known cognomen Crispinus, his name William, to whom may God be tender."

"William Crispinus [the above] had a wife, by name Eva, his equal in family and morals, and to them were born Gilbert, spoken of before, Abbot of the West Monastery [Westminster, London], and *many others*. This Eva was born of a French family of high degree. After she married William, suiting herself to his ways, she began to love the Church of Bec above all and to revere with her whole heart and great devotion the Abbot and Monks as if they were her own children. She gave for the use of the Church, her clothing and whatever valuable ornaments she possessed. . . . When her husband was dead she turned herself wholly to the service of God, living in sacred widowhood and absorbed in fasting, watching and praying, so much as her age would allow. . . . giving many alms to the needy. After some years she took the veil . . . and remained in obedience to the Convent of Bec until her death and was buried beside her husband."

"Their grandson, the third William Crispinus, from the son William, feeling love toward the Church of Bec, cherished it with wonderful love."

To the foregoing we add in substance, from the same author, the second paragraph of "Vita Herluini," which reads as follows:

"Herlwin's father derived his origin from the first Danes who held Normandy, but his mother had closest relationship to the rulers of Flanders. He was called Ansgotus and her name was Heloise whom Gilbert [Crispin] of Brionne (who was grandson of the first Richard who ruled Normandy and son of Consul Godfrey*), had brought up among all the nobles of his own curia or family residence. Moreover he [Gilbert of Brionne] was especially skilful in arms and did not wear them with any less boldness. All held him among the foremost of all the great men of Normandy. They extol him in arms and in all military matters and in the care of the body.

*See Freeman, ii, 127.

He was most eminent of all his fellows, at home and abroad. For which things he had obtained the remarkable favor, not only of his own ruler but also of Robert, ruler of the whole of Normandy; and among rulers of foreign regions he had brought about the greatest name and familiar intercourse."

In these extracts we find that the magazine article is corroborated in the following: (1) that Ansgod derived his origin from the first Danes who held Normandy; (2) that Heloise was the wife of Ansgod and the mother of Herlwin, Abbot of Bec; (3) that the first Gilbert was father of three sons and that at least two of these were celebrated in military matters. But here there is a slight divergence, tho there is no contradiction. It is not likely either of these writers meant to record all the children of the family. The one was giving the names of those who by reason of their military prowess had won distinction and whose names were part of the public records, while the other had a different end in view and may have had no knowledge of Milo.

We have now briefly traced the history and genealogy of some of the leading men and women of Normandy who bore the cognomen Crispin, but to understand these men and their times one should read Freeman's *Norman Conquest*.

There is at least one man of the blood of Crispinus of Bec whose character is most admirable and praiseworthy and which for innate goodness of heart and practical benevolence sheds a halo of glory upon the dark background of selfish ambitions and brutal warfare and lifts him far above the common herd and emblazons his name as one of God's noblemen who belonged to the very few of his age who may fitly be said to have been the salt of Normandy—we refer to Herlwin, the founder and Abbot of Bec. We have been fascinated by his unselfish life and his mother, Heloise, was so impressed by the worthy example of her most worthy son that she gave up her dower lands to the abbey and became a sort of serving sister to the brotherhood, washing their clothes and doing for them other menial services. It is also a well established fact that Herlwin's nephew, William Crispin, who commanded Duke William's army at Hastings and whose son, Gilbert, became Abbot of Westminster, gave to the Abbey of Bec the Church of Droecourt and the lands and tithes thereto belonging.

CHURCH RELATIONS.

While the Norman Crispins were of the Church of Rome, we know of no American Crispins who are Roman Catholics.

Most of the early Crispins in this country were Friends, and many of the second, third and fourth generations continued in that Church and a goodly number are still of that persuasion, but owing to the schism introduced into that Church by "George Keith, a native of Scotland and a preacher of great note and influence among the Quakers," and his failure to sustain his cause among them, many were led to depart into other church folds and no doubt some of the Crispins were of this number, for we learn that:

"*After Keith went to England his followers held together as an organization only six or seven years, when they split asunder and the members joined other denominations. The great majority of them united with the Baptists and Episcopalians; some went to the Baptist Church at Pennypack, in Lower Dublin, and others to All Saint's Church near Frankford."

*See "The Hart Family," p. 23.

Some branches of the Crispin family, and of families which have intermarried, have members and families who still adhere to the Quaker Church and large numbers are more or less influenced by its teachings, even tho not members of that Society. But while all the Crispins of this country have this Quaker ancestry, to-day we find them in numerous other churches, as Methodist, Christian, or Disciple, Presbyterian, Baptist, Universalist, etc., etc., while many in and around Philadelphia are reported to be Episcopalian and to have been such for generations. Probably all feel they have come into a fuller knowledge of Christ than what the Church of Rome teaches.

STRAINS OF BLOOD.

In the male strains we trace the ancestry of the Norman Crispins back to Duke Rollo of the early Danes of Neustria; and there was a Gothic strain coming in thru Crispina, or more correctly, thru her mother, Popa, daughter of Berenger, whom Rollo carried off when he took Bayeux, in his pirate days, and made her his captive wife. We also trace it back to the Italian Prince Grimaldus I., of Monaco, which runs the ancestry back to the sixth century, A. D. Hence the English and American Crispins who derive their origin from these Normans, have whatever of good and evil there comes from Italian, Danish, Gothic, French and Norman blood having been poured into their veins.

AN OLD NAME—MANY ANCESTORS.

If we are the descendants of Crispinus of Bec it will be apparent that since the year in which he "flourished," 1000, there have passed 27 generations, allowing three generations to each 100 years, and since we each have two parents and each parent two parents, etc., etc., doubling at each backward remove extending back to this first Crispin parent, it will be apparent that we are blessed with a vast number of parents:—thus 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents, 16 great-great-grandparents, 32 great-great-great-grandparents, etc., etc., so that in 27 generations we must have had 134,217,728 ancestors in order to make our own existence possible! And this is what must have happened had there been no intermarriage of blood relations; and theoretically, this is the number of our progenitors, and this takes no account of the time back to the creation of our common ancestors, the first human pair, which no one has been able to accurately compute and which many believe to have been tens of thousands of years!

But suppose we compute the number of ancestors one would have, counting back to 300 B. C. Let us see: From 1900 A. D. to 300 B. C. are 66 generations and we find the appalling number of ancestors to be 73,786,976,294,838,206,464!

OUR REMOTE ANCESTORS.

Would we like to live back there in those primitive times? Excuse us! We would, however, like to take a real peep at our remotest grandparents and see men and things as they really existed. Could we assemble these vast multitudes, what country would hold them? To allow for consanguineous marriages let us reduce the above number to the 100th part, which is 737,869,762,948,382,064! Would the United States accommodate them as our guests? Let us see: the U. S. has, in round numbers, 4,000,000 square miles. To keep our ancestors straight, let us give them *but one*

square foot each. Now there are 5,280 feet in a linear mile and squaring this gives 27,878,400 square feet in one square mile and this multiplied by 4,000,000 gives the number of people this country could accommodate at the reception—111,513,600,000,000! But 737,869,762,948,382,064 are more than 6,000 times the number of square feet in the United States! Guess we could not accommodate them in our parlors! But if we could what a motley company of relations we should behold! And would we like to receive them? Would we be proud of them? No doubt we could select many we should desire to meet, but the boor, the uncouth barbarian, the unlettered and the uncivilized who would most likely enter into this assemblage, probably would deter us from killing the fatted calf and calling in the neighbors to show off our kinfolk! And yet, no doubt we meet on the street corners and in the shops and marts of trade, yea, in the professions and affairs of church and state, their remote progeny. Were these relations to visit us, some would hail from England, others from ancient Gaul—Northern Italy, France, Germany and Holland—while others would tell us of Rome's greatness; and representatives of Southern Italy and Palestine, and the isles of the Mediterranean Sea would command our attention. Some were great soldiers, some preachers, some engaged in the affairs of state, others plebeians, while others, may be, were criminals and pirates, and yet just like the men and women of our day, only more so. They could not be AS we are. They were men and women of THEIR day; they had an environment we know not of, and with all their short-comings and wrong-doings in the sight of the Infinite One, were they not infinitely dear and no worse than we who are the recipients of a light and knowledge which were a sealed book to them? Will not future ages view our delinquencies just as we do theirs? Have we not small reason to boast?

CONCLUSION.

In the study for the origin of the American Crispin it is well to remember (1) that there were at least *four* of the descendants of Crispinus, Baron of Bec, who bore the prenomem *William*; (2) that William was the name of one of the Conqueror's generals at the battle of Hastings; (3) that it was this Commander William Crispin, whose son, Gilbert, was made Abbot of Westminster, in 1082; (4) that Milo Crispin (a name belonging to this same family) was also made Abbot of Westminster; (5) that there was a brave Knight, Wm. Crispin, Count of Evreux, engaged in battle with King Henry, Aug. 20, 1119; (6) that William is purely a Norman name and appears among the early Danes in Neustria, and Freeman says (p. 374, Vol. V), in speaking of Christian names: "Every Godwine, every Aelfric, is English beyond a doubt; every *William*, every Robert, is Norman beyond a doubt;" (7) that William has been a patronymic among the Crispin ever since the days of Bec in the early part of the eleventh century and down to the latest generation; (8) that in all our researches we have found no Crispins of this country or England who point to any other origin, but that all who have concerned themselves about their origin claim a Norman ancestry; (9) that Capt. Crispin (1610-1682), our remotest known progenitor, bore the name *William*; (10) that the latter, like the former, was a great warrior; (11) that Ralph was a Danish-Norman name and that Capt. William Crispin named his second son, Ralph; (12) that Capt. Crispin's

great-grandson, whose name was also William, asserted over his own signature that he was descended from the Norman Crispins who fought at Hastings in 1066, and we have a chain of circumstantial evidence little less than conclusive.

SOME CRISPIN COATS OF ARMS.*

Crispin (Wallingford, County Berks, temp. Henry I.) [1068-1131].
Barry of eight argent and gules, a bordure engrailed sable.

Crispin (Woolson, County Devon; the heiress m. Bradstone). Gules, ten lozenges argent, four, three, two and one.

Crispin (Normandy; quartered by Helsby of Gatacre, County Derby).
Barry of eight, argent and gules.

Crispin (Halton, County Hunts), sable, two arms in fesse, habited argules joining the hands ppr., one issuing from the dexter side, the other from the sinister, between three crescents of the second.

Crispin (Salisbury). Barry of ten argent and gules, a bordure engrailed, sable.

Crispin. Barry bendy argent and gules, counter-changed.

Crispin or Crispine. Barry and lozengy counter-changed, argent and sable. Crest—A hydra verted with seven heads.

Crispin. Argent, a cross flory gules.

Crespine. Gules ten lozenges argent, four, three, two and one. Crest—A hydra with seven heads.

*From "The General Armory," by Sir Bernard Burke, London, 1878.

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